ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,953—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
§	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st Jan.
R.I.	PEKIN	3908	750	E. Street	28th ,,
§*	SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
R.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
§	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th ,,
R.I.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th ,,
§	SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
R.I.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th ,,
§	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
					Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
					Saturday
R.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
§	SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
R.I.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th ,,
§	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
					Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
					Saturday.
R.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
§	SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
R.I.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
§ These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
§* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia, transhipat Colombo.

24th January	8t March	19th April
8th February	22nd ,,	3rd May
22nd ,,	5th April	17th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Feb. 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	s. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
KLEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,192	500	22nd Jan. 1893.
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,832	500	22nd Feb. ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Doperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, January 7, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th February, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseille Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Hand book of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 18th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 21st January, 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingas, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 22nd January, 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KANGRA, 1,958 tons, on the 19th January, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th January, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool ..... ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARMENIA	3,335	W.C. Haynes	24th Jany.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, January 13, 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.

A DEPOT for these WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH LAMPS
Has been opened in HORNBY ROW.
LAMPS of all description almost at COST PRICE.
Apply to—
S. R. MISTRY,
Agent for Messrs. Hinks and Son.

KEMP & Co.'S CIRCASSIAN HAIR DYE:

AN ELEGANT AND LASTING DYE FOR THE HAIR;
VERY MUCH SUPERIOR TO ANY
IMPORTED ARTICLE.

"Though you're old, Father William," the young man cried,
"In your hair there's not one streak of grey
By some means or other Time's touch you've defied,
Now tell me the secret I pray."

"As youth passed away," Father William replied,
"I discovered grey hairs coming fast,
So at once Kemp's Circassian Hair Dye applied,
And thus I look young to the last."

So as you grow old and Time's touch turns to grey,
Your locks so luxuriant and bright;
Then try Kemp's Circassian Hair Dye, I pray,
The result will show you're done right.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHOICE WHISKIES.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

Phœnix Brand.....Cash, Rs. 26 0; Credit, Rs. 29 4

TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET."

A Special Blend of Scotch Whisky...Cash, Rs. 25 0; Credit, Rs. 28 4

TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.

A Genuine Ripe Old Whisky .....Cash, Rs. 33 0; Credit, Rs. 37 4

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH."

Cash.....Rs. 28 8; Credit .....Rs. 32 0

THE COMPANY'S CATALOGUE FOR 1893 IS NOW READY AND WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.'S NEW ITEMS. FOR EVENING DRESS.

WHITE KID GLOVES,

2 BUTTONS, Rs. 1-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 2-12, Per Pair.

WHITE CAMBRIC TIES,

From Rs. 1-8 Per Dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS,

FOR DRESS, From Rs. 2-8 PER DOZEN.

DRESS SOCKS,

From Rs. 3-8. Per Pair.

SILK SOCKS.

From Rs. 5-8 Per Pair.

SILK POCKET HADKFS.,

Rs. 2 EACH.

THORPE & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co.'s

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

SHOULD India's climate settle
'Neath the thatching of your pate,
For the baldness of a friar
You will not have long to wait,

IF your hair is slowly thinning,
It is time you turned about
To secure a safe prescription
And prevent its dropping out.

DERMATOLOGISTS all tell us,
And undoubtedly 'tis true;
For a cranium's best interest
Once a week we must shampoo.

JUST explore your polar regions,
Use Kemp's well-known HAIR DOUCHE too,
It will crown itself with glory,
And your head with hair renew.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

URGENTLY NEEDED.

BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

OVERCOATS.

THE FASHIONS OF To-Day.

COVERT, CHESTERS, ULSTERS, ALL TEXTURES. FROM Rs. 42-0.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. { CASH TAILORS.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 25. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.

Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

PRICE LISTS AND TERMS OF HIRE PURCHASE ON APPLICATION TO THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HUNYADY-LAJO'S BITTER WATER.

THE Natural HUNYADY-LAJO'S BITTER WATER SPRING is, after the newest Official Analysis of Professor Dr. GODEFROY, the Strongest and most Healthful Bitter Water. Half a Glass of Hunyady-Lajo's is equal to the double quantity of the other Waters.

ANNAS TEN PER PINT.

BOLTON & COMPANY,

ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST, EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam, Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia, Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
And DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GAIETY THEATRE.

11TH WEEK.

THE WILLARD OPERA CO.

REPETITION OF

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16TH,

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE OF THE PANTOMIME "ALADDIN."

Doors open at 5 p.m. Commence at 5-30 p.m.

No Evening Performance this Night.

Performance of the Pantomime also on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY at 9 P.M.

Children and Servants at Half Price to all Parts of the House.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19th,

(FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.)

AUDRAN'S GREAT OPERA

"OLIVETTE."

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Doors open at 7-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co. are removed from THIS DATE to the TOP FLOOR OF SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, Hummum Street, above Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld.

Bombay, 16th January, 1893.

BOMBAY FINE ART SOCIETY.

MR. ARDESIR SORABJEE CAMDIN has intimated to the Honorary Secretary that he will give the following Prizes:—

1. For the Best Original Figure Paintings in Oils, not a Portrait, by a Parsee Lady, Rs. 30.
2. For the Second best do. do. by a Parsee Lady, who has not taken another Prize, Rs. 20.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for Half-year ending 31st December, 1892, including the DIVIDEND out of Surplus Profit for Half-year ended 30th June, 1892, have this day been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus: Bombay, 14th January, 1893.

THE LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given to GRADUATES of GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE and to Medical Graduates of the University of Bombay, that the Subject for the abovementioned Lectureship for the Winter Session of 1893-94, will be Physiology; for the Winter Session of 1894-95 Pathology; and for that of 1895-96 the Subject will be Therapeutics. The course in each Session will consist of not fewer than two, and not more than four, Lectures. Applications from intending Candidates for the Lectureship for the Winter Session of 1893-94 will be received by the Principal, Grant Medical College, up to 31st of March next. Copies of the Rules, giving Particulars as regards Remuneration, &c., can be obtained from the College Clerk.

W. GRAY,
Brig.-Surg., Lieut.-Col.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of Articles required for the Workshops of The David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, such as Iron, Wood, Nails, Axles, Springs, Paints, &c., as per schedule (copies of which will be supplied on payment of a fee of One Rupee) for three years from 1st March, 1893, will be received by the undersigned up to the 6th Prox. No tenders will be received after that date. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The conditions of the agreement can be learnt on personal application to the undersigned at his residence, No. 313, Kalbadevi Road, between 7 and 10 a.m. every day except Sundays.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

By Order of the Managing Committee of The D. S. I. & R. Institution.

NARAYAN PANDURANG,
Secretary, D. S. I. & R. Institution.

Bombay, 14th January, 1893.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer-in-Charge of Bombay Arsenal up to 12 Noon, on 15th February 1893, for the supply of Pawlins (more or less) for the supply of which Tenders are invited, and the form of agreement which, in event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 20th January to 10th February 1893, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on Saturdays till 1 p.m. only). The term "more" includes the supply of Pawlins if required up to 25 per cent in excess of the original tender.

II.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this Office at the rate of One Rupee for each set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock Noon on Monday, the 13th February 1893. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All further particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.

C. A. EMPSON, Lt-Col, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.

Bombay, 14th January, 1893.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

SMOKERS

In search of a really

GOOD TOBACCO,

AT A

MODERATE PRICE,

will be glad to have their

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CHOICE BRANDS,

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Whose Name is a Sufficient

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FOR THE

GENUINE CHARACTER

AND

HIGH QUALITY

of the following

SPECIALITIES:—

	Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture .....per 1 lb. tin	3	12
Do. do. ..... ,, ½ ,,	2	0
"Pyramid" Mixture ..... ,, ½ ,,	2	0
"Golden Block" Mixture ... ,, 1 ,,	3	4
Do. do. ,, ½ ,,	1	12
"Rifle" Mixture..... ,, 1 ,,	2	8
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye..... ,, ½ ,,	0	14
Golden Fleece ..... ,, ½ ,,	1	12
Virginia Honeydew..... ,, ½ ,,	1	12
Latakia ..... ,, ½ ,,	1	12

Mild, Medium or Full, as desired.

Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT

TOBACCO.

Fresh Shipment just received.

"HARLEQUIN" TOBACCO

shortly expected.

ORDERS REGISTERED.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. DOSSABHOY DADABHOY ALLBLESS and HORMUSJEE EDULJI ALLBLESS have contracted to sell the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make them known in writing to the undersigned at their office No 4, Humam Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 14th day of January 1893.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand eight hundred and twelve and four-ninths square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by Masjid Bunder Siding Road south, on or towards the south by Coorla Street, on or towards the East by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the west by Argyle Road, with messuages tenements, godowns, and buildings standing thereon, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 2,182, and are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvee, and the said messuages, godowns, and buildings are assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 99 A, and are now in the occupation of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MASONIC BALL.

TO BE HELD IN THE

TOWN HALL

ON FEBRUARY 10TH.

IT has been decided to hold a MASONIC BALL on the abovenamed date under the auspices of LODGES working under both Constitutions. Brethren can procure Tickets by applying to the HONORARY SECRETARY on or before the 21st instant. A limited number of Tickets will be issued to Non-Masons, who must apply for the same to the Honorary Secretary before the 21st instant, after which date no application will be entertained by the Committee.

Any further information can be obtained from

BRO. H. J. GORDON, Hony. Secy.,
31, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

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THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL, subject to SAFE ARRIVAL:—

Vessels.	Captains.	To sail
WISSMANN	....Weiskam	11th February.
SAFARI	.....Asthausen	18th ,,

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA and all Eastern Ports of Africa; Inhambane, Beera and Chinde included.

For Cargo and Passengers apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane.

Bombay, 16th January, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 106 OF 1891.

SETIBA BALLARAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kamatipoora 3rd Street by his mother and next friend LAXIMIBAI, wife of BALLARAM RAMJI..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

BHIMABAI, widow of RAMJI SETTIBA, and MARUTI RAMJI, both of Bombay Hindoos, residing at Kamatipoora 3rd Street in house No. 91, the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the said RAMJI SETTIBA and VITHABAI and NIRAYAN, also of Bombay Hindoos, residing in house No. 91 aforesaid.... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of January 1893, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Ramji Setiba, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, deceased, the testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned who died in Bombay, on or about the Tenth Day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within One Calendar Month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 16th day of January 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 392 OF 1891.

KUBLIBAI, wife of VRIJVULUB MANSUKHRAM CHOKSEE, and Administrator of the estate and effects of JAMNADASS PITAMBURDASS, deceased, of Bombay Hindu, residing at Cowasjee Patell Tank, outside the Fort ... Plaintiff.

Vs.

JAVERBAI, widow of MUNCHARAM PITAMBURDASS, and administratrix of the estate and effects of MUNCHARAM PITAMBURDASS, deceased, also of Bombay Hindoo residing at Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, and Motibai, wife of TULSIDASS BHUGWANDASS, and daughter of JUMNADASS PITAMBURDASS, a minor, under the age of 18 years, by her guardian *ad litem* TULSIDASS BHUGWANDASS, residing at Bhoolesh war.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suit and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1892, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Mancharam Pitamburdass, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, deceased, the testator in the pleadings in the said suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the 14th day of April, 1873, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within One Calendar Month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order—Dated this 16th day of January 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

THACKER, SPINK & CO.,

PUBLISHERS, CALCUTTA.

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A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO SIDE-SADDLE RIDING,

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A LADY'S HORSE—Side Saddle Gear—Bridle Gear—Riding Dress—Mounting and Dismounting—The Seat—How to hold the Reins—Riding without Reins—The "Aids"—Riding with Reins—Riding across Country—Riding difficult Horses—Cross Saddle Riding for Ladies—Training the Lady's Horse—Riding Experiences.

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FERNS OF BRITISH INDIA,

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Containing Ferns which have been discovered since the Publication of the "Hand-book to the Ferns of British India," &c.

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Passages in the Life of COLONEL BOWLONG, set down by his Adjutant.

CONTENTS:

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7? MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 handsome substantial teakwood mirror door almyra and a pair of marble topped dressing and wash hand tables.
1 case 11 pieces rich fancy silks.
1 sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte, by Soundy.
1 single barrel, 500 express rifle in case.
1 D. B. C-F. 16 bore rifle, double grip, rebounding lock, by Jackson.
1 D-B. C-F. gun in case.
1 sodawasher machine.
1 syphon bottling machine.
1 sodawater bottling machine.
105 syphon bottles and 18 bottles essence ginger, lemon, &c.
A few articles of household furniture, consisting of iron-bed-stead, teapoys, tripod stands sofa, bookstand, tables, screen, hat stand, three-light lamp, &c.
A lot of samples consisting of folding chairs, Gladstone bags, brief bags, hand bags, military kit bags, dispatch boxes, brass syringe table and pocket knives, scissors, razors, spoons, lamps, call bells, &c.
9 casks each 4½ to 5 cwt. net Crosby's boiler composition.
20 barrels Greasot boiler composition.
A few maps of the World on one side and of the United States on the other, accuracy certified by Dr. L. P. Brocketi, Geographical Editor, Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia.
On account and at the risk of Narayen Ramchander and Co. of Bombay:—
125 reams coloured marble paper.
By order of Messrs. Bassiram Khunah and Co. and on account and at the risk of Kadarnath Goridut, of Delhi:—
C 2 } 216—7—2 cases 288 pieces white striped dorias, 28 inches 9 yards.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Hajee Moosa Hajee Sulliman, ex s. s. Eden Hall.
R B 1 }
134 } 1—2 cases hosiery.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Handsome dogcart with a strong bay Arab horse and harness
1 Madras-built high-wheeled dog-cart, suitable for a 16-hand horse.
1 light C spring new victoria, almost new.
1 do. do. new boat-shaped landau.
1 handsome strong double-seated brougham.
1 brand new vis-a-vis Victoria.
1 lap-rug's bath chair, with hood and apron.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON DOORGA DEVI ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Sobha Veera and Company, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Raja Messoor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th day of October, 1886, and in the Indenture of further charge, dated the 29th day of November, 1889 and 9th day of August, 1892, the following property, viz.—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage, or dwelling-house, and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, Doorga Devi Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2979 and 3142, and new Nos. 2935 and new Survey No. 2-5691, containing by admeasurement 103 square yards, or thereabouts, a d formerly and now in the occupation of the said Raja Messoor, fronting Doorga Devi Road, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 1897 and Street No. 26-23, under the name of the said Raja Messoor, bound on the east by the property of Raja Ajaon the west by the vacant ground of Raja Messoor, on the north by the Government Garden, and on the south by the Doorga Devi Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, January 16, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 3RD KOLIWADI.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Ramchunder, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Lakshman Santoojee Pendhari, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Third Koliwadi outside the Fort, in the City and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 1277, new No. 6457, old Survey No. 734, and new Survey No. 2383, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 101 and now under Street No. 1113, and Ward No. 1915, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property of Bastino Gomes and Domingo, on the west by the property of Thacker Ludowjee Peroj and Jatha Lakhni, on the north by the aforesaid Third Koliwadi, and on the south by the property of Colu Baloo Ghedriba, and the same premises have been and are in the occupation of the said Laksman Suntooji and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

ON SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Matatpakhady Road, various teak and blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Cambay carpets, oleographs and pictures, a rosewood cottage piano, pier glasses in gilt frame, fancy flower vases, &c., the property of R M. MOSES, Esq.

The property will be on view from to-morrow.

On THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 101 Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, and English made mahogany household furniture of the latest designs, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome Kaga and Satsuma vases, a first-rate iron-framed upright grand Piano by Gerald Adam, one French slate billiard table with balls, cues, &c., handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpet, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, &c., the property of A. B. EASTON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

The property of His Excellency Sir G. Greaves—Steam Launch "Julia," 45ft. long 7½ft. broad and 5ft. deep, was built of galvanized steel in the Kidderpore Dockyard, Calcutta, in 1882, fitted with non-condensing direct acting Engines.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, January 17, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TWO CARTS AND FOUR BULLOCKS.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and in re Abba Cassam Bhisti and his wife Nenbai, Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., near Civil Jail at Dongry:—2 carts Nos. 3452, 3453 and 4 bullocks.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Pearse, R. A., President, Colaba Board of Health, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the R. A. Office at Colaba, of THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., the right cutting and removing the grass at Colaba from 1st January to 31st December, 1893.

For further information and conditions of sale apply to the said Officer, or to the undersigned.

GRAND SALE OF SURPLUS MUNICIPAL OFFICE FURNITURE (some of them expressly made to order), Large Iron Safe, Water Tanks, Punka, &c., &c.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction (on a date to be fixed hereafter) at the Municipal Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, the whole of the surplus well-seasoned wood teak and blackwood office furniture, &c. consisting of office and writing tables and desks (some of them with shelves, &c), pigeon holes, office chairs, stationary and record presses, cupboards, book cases, bookstands, sets of drawers, hatstands, washhand tables with fittings, counters, railings, partitions, screens, hanging punkhas, sepoy benches, stores, record racks large iron safe, iron water tanks, punp, English and Hyderabad hall carpets, side and centre tables, teak cabinets, candlesticks, stationery cabinets, notice boards, China and coir matting, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 16, 1893.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,

255, ARTHUR ROAD,

(Near the Railway Station)

CHINCHPOOKLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct cases without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple terms a correct statement of their cases without the aid of a Medical man, and they can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RS. 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—Mrs. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that he is LEAVING for ENGLAND TO-DAY for a time, and that during his absence Mr. HENRY CONDER will act as AGENT of the Company in India, to whom all communications should be addressed.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Bombay, 14th January, 1893.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 16th Instant BUSINESS will be CONDUCTED in the NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES, opposite the VICTORIA TERMINUS (Bori Bunder.)

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices: Bombay, 11th January, 1893.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of the Estate of DADABHOY BURJORJEE, a Bankrupt, late of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchant, who was adjudged a Bankrupt on the 25th November, 1848, under the Ordinance for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors No. 3, of 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of Creditors of the abovenamed Bankrupt will be held by the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong on MONDAY, the Sixth Day of March, 1893, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at his Chambers at the Supreme Court House for the purpose of declaring a FINAL DIVIDEND.

No further claims will be received after the Meeting, and in declaring the final dividend, regard will be had to those claims only which shall then have been proved.—Dated this 9th day of December, 1892.

BRUCE SHEPHERD,
Acting Registrar.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for SUPPLY of the undermentioned ARTICLES required by the Poona Cantonment Committee, commencing from 1st April 1893, and ending 31st March 1894.

(a) Stationery.
(b) Disinfectants.
(c) Petty Conservancy supplies, such as brooms, baskets, &c.
(d) Kerosine oil (brand or brands to be named by tenderer) for Public lighting.
(e) Petty supplies for Public Lighting.
(f) Supply of bullocks and drivers for rubbish, Night Soil, Cesspool, and Water carts.
(g) Supply of rations for European and Native Patients, Contagious Diseases Hospital, as per Government Scale.
(h) Supply of Calves for Vaccination.
(i) Supply of Wood, Iron, and other articles.

2. Documents showing conditions to be complied with by the person whose tender is accepted, may be seen at, or obtained on written application on prepayment of answer, on application to the Secretary, Cantonment Committee Office, Poona.

3. Blank forms of tender can be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Poona Cantonment Committee, at 8 annas each.

4. Tenders must be sent so as to reach the Office of the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona, not later than 12 noon on the 15th February, 1893.

5. The sum of Rupees 10 in cash must accompany each tender as earnest-money.

6. A sum equal to not less than 1-12th of the annual value of the contract must be deposited within one month from the date of acceptance of the tender as security for the fulfilment of the contract in the event of the tender being accepted.

7. The earnest-money will be forfeited to the Government, and the provisional acceptance of a tender IPSO FACTO revoked if the security, hereby required, is not deposited on or before the date mentioned above.

8. The undersigned will refuse to receive any tender unless it be sealed in a sealed cover, bearing such superscription as shall enable him to clearly understand what contract the tender is for.

9. The undersigned will refuse to accept any tender which is not accompanied by a declaration that the party making it does not belong to, and is not directly or indirectly connected with the service of the Cantonment Committee or of the Government. If any such declaration is found to be untrue, any contract based on the tender will be liable to rescission by the undersigned, and the contractor will have no claim to compensation in respect of such rescission.

10. All tenders will be opened by the undersigned at 12 noon on the 15th February 1893.

11. The authority to accept a tender rests in the Cantonment Magistrate, who will, at his discretion, accept the highest or lowest, or any other tender, or reject any, or all, tenders submitted.

E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee and Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.

Poona, January 1893.

WANTED.

WANTED,

FOR the Poona Cantonment Committee, an EXECUTIVE OFFICER, to be under the direct control of the Secretary, and to assist that officer in the supervision of Conservancy Accounts and General Administration of the Cantonment.

He must be a man of active and business habits, able to ride, thoroughly acquainted with accounts and the usual routine of an office, and the principles of Sanitation.

Pay Rs. 300 per mensem, with an allowance of Rs. 25, per mensem, as carriage allowance.

Pay, subject to approved service, to rise by yearly increments of Rs. 20, to a maximum salary of Rs. 400 per mensem.

Intending applicants should forward with their testimonials in original (which will be returned) a certificate of birth, duly authenticated by a Magistrate.

The successful candidate will be required to give security to the extent of Rs. 2,000, which security will have to be of the class mentioned in Section 30, New Cantonment Code, published in General Orders of the Government of India, No. 634, dated 1st July, 1892.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 15th February, 1893.

The selected candidate will be required to take up his duties on the 1st April, 1893.

E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

Poona, 26th December, 1892.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish New and Second-hand Carriages, by well-known Makers, of every description, such as Canoe-shaped Landous, with Patent Hoods, Cee and Under-Spring Victorias, Elliptic Spring Victorias, Half Cee Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, and a Cabriolette, Sets of Four-in-Hand and Double Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also the Property of Hon'ble Sir RAYMOND WEST, gone Home.

A Second-hand English-built Barouche, in very good order, by Windover. Price Rs. 800. And a Second-hand Circular Fronted Brougham, Price Rs. 300.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

TAKE

POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

SKIN DISEASES.

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SKIN DISEASES.

SKIN DISEASES.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

CO

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,060
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,690
Bank of Madras	30,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Chartor Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Chtr. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	130
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£1:
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	19?
New Oriental Bank	20,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Ni.
Silver Share ...	—	—	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 7.50	200	200	Last Dividend. 10	270	
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40	
Badham Pile ...	4,000	100	100	16	94	
Bapty Brothers ...	6,625	200	125	18	42	
Barsi Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no	
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100	
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325	
Do. New Issues ...	500	375	625	67½	1085	
Bora bay Line Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	82	
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630	
Bombay Hosiery Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	365	
Deccan Ice Co.,	3,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15	
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385	
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills.	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	133.	
Gerrard Co., Ld.	600	100	70	...	70 no	
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	4,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	15½	
Jeejeebhoy & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102	
Kapp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	div 23½	300	
Kurlaskhee Landing & Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	3)	
Marcks & Co. Ld.	600	100	100	Rs. 10	87	
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	35	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	183	
Orient. l Loan ...	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15	
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75	
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	440	
Prince of Wales Fireclay.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,30	
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	2)	
Soundy & Co. ...	1,000	100	100	9	6)	
South-west Land Austin, Ld.... Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20	
Do. Pref.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	275	
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	65	
Telephone Co.,	8,200	25	25		19½	

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly.	Re. 1
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	500	100	18 pr. ct.	255 x
Apollo	750	500	1,100		205
Bellary	167	500	2,200	90	300
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	33½ pr. ct	125
Bombay Cotton Brand's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.....	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	120
Bleaching Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	15	130
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	20	300 x
Kaisar India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,38
English Press and Manfg..	400	25)	...	130	14)
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	875
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy..	450	500	500	50	475x 127)
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.....	750	400	all	50	51)
Khangaum.....	240	450	450	32	13
Mashmadpura Cotton Ginning & Pr. Co., Ld.....	300	500	500	65	52
Mercantile.....	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	95
Mysore Cl.....	2,250	200	400	Rs. 40	446
Mysore Iron	1,000	250	all	Rs. 34½	350
New Borse.....	2,200	500	500	Rs. 5	570
New Indian.....	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1	117)
Prince of Wales.....	100	500	80.	Rs25 dvd	370
Sapphire (Bellary).....	50	500	75	20	50)
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	50)
Sind and Punjab Co.....	100	1,000	100	25	1,375x
Sind.....	430	2,000	750	35	308 w
Sorab Woollen Mills.....	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld...	375	200	all	75	237
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	940

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	460
Anglo-Indian..	1,365		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	(	all	9 per ct.	80)
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld....	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	48)
Central India...	1,000	500	500	40	1,000
China Mills Co. Ld.....	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	57)
City of Bombay S Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,02)
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	735
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	630
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	400
Darul Mills Co., Ld.....	5,698	100	100	50	457
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	625
Dhun Mills....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	750
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625
Framjee Petit...	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430
Gordon Mills...	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	670
Hirjee Nensukh Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 30	670
Hyderabad ...	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,165
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500		380
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,000
James Greaves	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Mad... facturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	215
Jowrah Bagan.	4,000	1,000	1,000	40	840
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	800xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	565
Khangaum Manfg. Co...	400	250	250	Nil	7.0
Khatau Makanjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	610
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	7.0
Lowjee Jugjeewanjee & Sons & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	957½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,350
Mahalaxmee ...	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Maneckjee Petit Mills	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,475
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	125
Muncherji Cowasji Petit	1,95	1,000	1,000	70	1,360 xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & W Co.....	4.50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills.	7,779	100	100	Nil.	Pa
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	52
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,195
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,075
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Shahapore Mill.	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 80	810
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,200	250	250	12½	320
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	920
Swadeshi Mill	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	450
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	900	1,000	1,00.	50	633
Vesavi Junker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.....	900	500	200	15	500
Western Mills..	1,450	1,000	1,000	25	875
Western India..	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	655
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1 000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	20-2	
China Loss	"	20 Nominal.	
Perkin Heer Gold old	"	25-8	"
Do. do. new	"	25-3	"
Australia do.	"	25-12	
Bombay do.	"	25-12	
English Sovereigns	"	16-5	
Do. Demi do.	"	16 3	
Star Silver 17 Shillingsnom.	"	109-6	
Do. 18 do.	"	106-11	
Quarter Dollars	"	220	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	231	
Five Francs	"	220	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Adjourned Meeting, University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
European Civil Service Association, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
Royal Yacht Club Dance.
Arrival of the Nawab of Junagadh, Grant Road Station, 10-30 a.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th :—H. M. S. Cossack, from Colombo ; Arabia (s), Bosreh ; Karagola (s), Karachi ; Bhundara (s), Calcutta ; and Peninsular (s), Aden. Yesterday :—Kirby (s), from Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 14th :—Kilwa (s), for Persian Gulf ; Valetta (s), London, &c. ; Chilka (s), Calcutta, &c. ; and Bisagno (s), China, &c. Yesterday :—Naderi (s), for Jedda, &c. ; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. St. Fillans entered, and the s. Niagara and Valleta left the dock, on Friday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Satrunji, Savitri, and Bhundara entered the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Ayoca left it on Friday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this afternoon.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness Rasulkhanji the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh will arrive at the Grant Road Station to-day, at 10-30. (Bombay Time) by a special train and not by the mail train as previously stated.

A NEW YEAR'S CALENDAR.—Messrs. B. J. Velatti and Co., chemists, have sent us a sheet almanac for the current year, well mounted on a board. It is decorated with a portrait of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., and is generally well got up.

BOMBAY FINE ART SOCIETY.—We are requested to draw attention to an advertisement in another column from the Bombay Fine Art Society, from which it will be seen that Mr. Ardesir Sorabji Camdin has offered to give prizes to Parsee ladies for original figure-paintings in oils, not portraits.

CAMP LIFE IN INDIA.—Messrs. Soundy and Co. have just published a new song, descriptive of camp life in India. "O that is the life to cheer you" is the title and burden of the song—a bright, tuneful jolly song, which Mr. F. E. Trevor has composed, and to which "Lunka" supplies the happy words.

SEAFORDE LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—At a general meeting of the shareholders of the Seaforde Land Improvement Company, Limited, held in the Company's office, on Saturday last, Mr. Yorke Smith, solicitor, occupied the chair, and it was resolved that the said Company should be voluntarily wound up, and that Mr. Cabral appointed sole liquidator. The sale of the Company's whole property, consisting of about 8,000 acres of land, including bungalow furniture, outstandings, &c., made to Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy was also confirmed. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquest was held on Saturday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Fatma, a Mahomedan girl, about four years of age, living with her parents at Byculla. The deceased's father, Yaza, a weaver, deposed that he was aroused from sleep, on Thursday morning, on hearing the screams of his daughter, who was walking in the verandah, with an open lighted lamp in her hand, when her clothes suddenly caught fire, and she was extensively burnt all over the body. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the burns were dressed, but she did not rally, and died on Saturday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from burns.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—An inquest was held on Saturday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Sankli Tank, Byculla, touching the death of a Hindu woman, name unknown. On Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock, whilst Rutna Baboo, a labourer, was passing by the Sankli Tank, he saw the body of the deceased floating, face downwards, in the tank. Rutna fetched a policeman, who had the body brought out of the tank. It was decomposed. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The deceased was fully dressed in a *saree* and *cholee*. There were some gold ornaments in her ears and round her neck. A *battakee* was beaten, but nobody came forward to identify the body. The jury returned an open verdict.

DEATH OF MR. EDULJI COWASJI BISNEE.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Eduljí Cowasji Bisnee, a popular member of the Parsee community, which occurred, on Saturday last, at Surat, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health upon the medical advice of his son-in-law, Dr. K. M. Heeramaneck. Mr. Bisnee was of respectable parentage, being the son of Mr. Cowasji Eduljí Bisnee, who was in his day one of the foremost China merchants and a prominent figure in charitable schemes and commercial enterprises. It was due to his religious zeal that the Tower of Silence was built at Malabar Hill half a century ago. The deceased was a man of unassuming habits and a genial disposition. His suavity of manner and other qualities of head and heart endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. He leaves behind him one daughter, four sons, and a widow.

BHANDAREE MEETING.—A general meeting of all the Kitay Bhandaree, of Bombay was held on Sunday, at Old Nagpada, in the hall of Shree Laxmee Narayan Temple, to appoint representatives to file suits (civil, criminal or both as the solicitors advise) against the parties concerned for their not delivering deeds, possession, and balance in connection with the property belonging to the Kitay Bhandaree Dharma or Dharmasthan Vaivasthapak Mandalee. There were about two hundred persons present. Mr. Kashinath Sambhaji Moorkar was in the chair. At the suggestion of the president the secretary of the Mandalee, Mr. Mahadeo Pandurang Moray, read a report of the proceedings from the time of the last general meeting. It was then unanimously resolved that five persons be appointed to file suits against the parties concerned. After a vote of thanks and distribution of betelnut and leaves the meeting separated.

DEATH FROM CARBONIC ACID GAS.—An inquest was held on Saturday, by Dr. Blaney, at Dadar, touching the death of Hasambai, aged fifteen years, wife of Mia Saheb Abdoolally. On Friday last the deceased went to bathe in her bathing-room, which is 5 ft. by ten. She closed the door and the windows of the room, where a charcoal fire was kept burning under a boiler. The deceased was long in coming out of the room ; and the other members of her family having knocked at the door, and receiving no reply, forced open the door, and found the deceased lying dead near the fire. There was intense heat in the room, and breathing was difficult. Dr. Bhawanishanker Balkrishna deposed that he was shown the bath-room in which he was told the deceased was bathing. It was a very small room, and there was a large fire in the room under a boiler. The room was very hot. It was a charcoal fire, and he was of opinion that the cause of death was poisoning by carbonic gas that came out from the burning charcoal. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that death was due to poisoning by carbonic acid gas from a large fire in the same room in which she was bathing with all the windows and doors closed.

THE Bulgarian journal *Svoboda* publishes some confidential despatches and cipher telegrams, dated March, 1887, professing to be from the archives of the Russian Legation, at Bucharest, which indicate that at that time General Kaulbars, with the sanction of the Director of the Asiatic Department, made endeavours to negotiate for the election of Count Ignatieff as Prince of Bulgaria.

MR. STEPHEN WHEELER writes to the *Times* :—As you have published the opinions of more than one ex-Indian judge on the subject of trial by jury in India, you may, perhaps, like to hear the experiences of an Englishman who has served on a jury in that country. It was at Allahabad, and the case was tried by the Chief Justice of the High Court on which Sir Douglas Straight was afterwards Puisne Judge. The prisoner was an Englishman accused of embezzlement. Most of the jurymen were English or Eurasian, but there were also, I think, two native jurors. When the Court adjourned for lunch the prisoner, in custody of an English police-inspector, came into the room where the jury were taking light refreshment. We talked over the case together, and the prisoner and some of the jurors discussed the legal qualifications of his Honour the Chief Justice. It I recollect rightly, the conclusion arrived at by the foreman of the jury and the prisoner was that his Honour, though amiable in private life, was not a distinguished lawyer. If such quaint irregularities are permitted at the capital of a large province and in a High Court of justice, it may not unreasonably be suspected that trial by jury in small out-stations is often still more of a farce. At the same time, I have not the least doubt but that institution is quite as well suited to the country as municipal self-government, elected councils, and English colleges where the native Indian studies the works of Shakespeare and Milton.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A PUBLIC SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday last, Cooverji Manockji Mody, a police constable and an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, appeared to answer the charges of receiving illegal gratification, in respect of Rs. 17. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, defended the accused.

Currim Sultan, the last of the witnesses for the prosecution, being cross-examined by Mr. Jardine, stated that he went to the Sir J. J. Hospital with his master, where they met the accused. The accused told his master that the horse was lame, and would not allow him to drive the horse along. He saw two rupees being paid to the accused by his master.

Mr. Little closing the case for the prosecution, his Worship framed the charges. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charges, and left his case in the hands of his counsel.

Mr. Jardine, thereupon addressing the Court on behalf of the accused, dwelt at great length upon the evidence, which, he said, even if relied upon, could not support the charges. The accused was charged with receiving illegal gratifications as a police constable, but there was no evidence to show that the accused received the money in his capacity as a police constable. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was a private body, and the accused as an employe was a private individual. A particular action would be an offence if done in one capacity, but, counsel submitted, it would be no offence if done in another. The accused was a servant of a private society, and was recently sworn in as a police constable to facilitate the work entrusted to him. The accused was not guilty so far as the charge of receiving illegal gratifications was concerned. The accused did not receive the money in his capacity as a police constable, but as a servant of the Society. There was no evidence to show that the accused received the money, and in consequence thereof did not do his duty. It would certainly be an offence if a person received money and did not proceed against an individual, in a case where he ought to have. But if money was received, there being no need to proceed, and he did not proceed then he did his duty. The money, in that case was received to do his duty, which, the learned counsel contended, was not legally wrong, though morally it might be. The procedure adopted by the police for the arrest of the accused, the learned counsel thought, was illegal. If the accused was deemed guilty of the offence of receiving illegal gratification, the person who gave him the money, and those who induced the person to give it to the accused, were all abettors in the offence.

What Babaji Anaji understood the police wished him to do, was to convey, the ten-rupee note to the person of the accused. Evidence of Babaji, who, the learned counsel said, was an abettor in the offence, would not be taken into consideration, by the Court, unless supported by untainted evidence. There was, counsel submitted, no untainted evidence to support his story. After touching upon various points in the evidence, the learned counsel said, the accused was an old man of 65. He had been in the service of the Society ever since its foundation. Mr. Shroff, the secretary of the Society, who gave evidence before the Court, spoke in very high terms about the character of the accused. The accused had had all along borne an honest character, and no suggestion to the contrary was made.

His Worship remarked that he would consider the several points Mr. Jardine put forward in the address, and would deliver judgment on Wednesday next.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

THE case in which Mr. Baburao Ramchandra, a member of the Native General Library, charged Dhunjibhai Merwanji Karaka, the librarian, with criminal breach of trust, came on for further hearing at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Cooper, on Saturday last. Mr. Moroji Cassianth appeared for the complainant ; while Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, defended the accused.

Mr. Ardeshir Framji Moos, examined by Mr. Moroji Cassinath, said he had been the honorary secretary of the Native General Library for the last thirty-six years. The accused had been the librarian for the last thirty-two years. His business was to collect fees and subscriptions, and to make over the money to the honorary treasurer to send it on to the Bank. He made bills, issued books, received them back, prepared a quarterly statement of accounts, which he submitted to the managing committee every three moments. He examined books if they were in order. He has also to keep the files and attend to all other miscellaneous work relating to the Library. All miscellaneous disbursements were entrusted to him. He purchased small articles, paid the peons, and made other disbursements out of the funds of the Library. He had been doing that for the last, twenty-nine years. The honorary treasurer and the accused worked together. Accused worked under the honorary treasurer. Vouchers for monies spent in the Library were made by the accused. All other vouchers came from the parties who supplied papers, books, &c. Witness did not know anything about the payments ; they were entirely between the honorary treasurer and the accused. Witness produced several vouchers which were in the handwriting of the accused. Several files were not bound, and when the accused was asked about them, he made no explanation, but said he himself was surprised to find they were left unbound. When it was pointed out to the witness that several files were left unbound, he called upon the accused for an explanation. The accused replied that if there were any allegations against him, a list should be prepared and that he would reply to them.

Further hearing of the case was then adjourned till the 26th instant.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 16.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.
For Judgment.

24-91—Payne G and S—Lady Janbai (widow) vs Moosa Tharia—Little, S N and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

586-92—Bicknell M and M—Balmokan Soorajbhan and others vs Ramnarayen Hurjursai.
Defended New Long Causes.

203-92—Little S N and B—Goverdhandas Parmanundas and another vs Sumsoodin Mahomedally Choghay—Tyebjee Dand J

327-92—Pestonjee, R and K—Lalchand Balkison vs Harrivalebh Hurkison and others—Payne, G and S.

372-92—In person—Shaik Moosa Abdoola vs Halimabai—In person.

374-92—Pestonjee, R and K—Allibhoy Mulla Hussonally vs Abdoolaly Heptoola and another—In person.

53-92—Payne, G and S—Vussonjee Tricumjee Mooljee vs Manockchand Nagsey—Edgelow and G.

346-92—Wadia and G—Jitmal Ramanand and another vs Ramgopal Ganeshdas and others—Khunderao M.

408-92—Little, S N and B—Hormusjee Dorabjee Guzder vs Jeejeebhoy Rustomjee Billimoria and others—Little, S N and B and P R and K.

414-92—Framjee and M—Hajee Abdoola Hajee Soomar Esse vs Hajiani Hazrabai and others—K D Shroff.

342-92—Payne, G and S—The Bullichee Anilinand Soda Fabrique vs Manockjee Shapurjee Katrak—Pestonjee R and K.

418-92—Brown and M—Choonilal Bechardas and others vs Ladhabhoy Ebrahimjee and another—Thakurdas, D and C and A H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.

496-91—K J Mantri—Harrichand Bhavoo Survey vs Sakharam Raghoba Nugwekar—M H Khan—Part heard.
For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

617-91—Little, N S and B—Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy Baria vs Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria and others—Ardesir, H and D.
Postponed Long Causes.

232-14—997 of '92—Janardhun and A—Nathoo Lalljee vs Khoja Suleman Somjee—Thakurdas, D and C—(S C C Suit.)

185-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ragoo Babajee vs The Jadowjee Raghojee Manufacturing Co—Little, S N and B.

253-92—Nanu and H—Motabhoy Bhikajee, Contractor vs Muncherjee Kuwarjee—Payne, G and S.

71-90—In person (a pauper)—Vurabai vs Hora Goolam Hussein Hyderalli—Khunderao M.

712-90—Tyabjee, D and J—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madas Jani Gowli and others—Shamrao P.

139-91—Edgelow and G—Maychund Kassoro vs Phillip A Herford and another—Crawford, B and Co.

226-92—In person—Hajeebhoy Dada vs Ibrahim Mahomed Sacho and others—In person.

93-92—Shamrao P—Kessoojee Mohunjee and another vs Ghella Dewjee and others—Muljee and B.

413-92—Mulji and R—Dwarkadas L Vussonjee vs Ghella Dewjee and others—Shamrao P.

The following officers have been permitted to retire from the service on the dates named :—Maj.-Gen. R. C. B. Pemberton, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, Nov. 1 ; Lt.-Col. J. A. S. Colquhoun, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, Ordnance Consulting Officer at the India Office, Dec. 10 ; and Col. Philip H. Greig, Bombay Infantry, General List, and Commandant 7th Bombay Infantry, Dec. 3

REUTER'S St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs Baron Vorvsky, Governor-General of Turkestan, has issued a General Order to the troops under his command, expressing full satisfaction with the manner in which the Pamir expedition was carried out, and thanking General Korolkoff, Governor of Ferghana, Colonel Yonoff, commander of expedition, and the officers and men who took part in it, for their services.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

Two very successful spoon competitions were held on Thursday 12th, and some really excellent scores were made.

At 200 yards the first three competitors were heavily handicapped for previous successes and the 1st spoon was consequently taken by Vol. Herbert, G. I. P. Railway Vols., with the good score of 28, who had not before won a spoon. The 2nd Spoon being won also with 28 by Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. Stephens, B. V. Rifles. At 500 and 600 yards Gunnery Instructor Bedford, Royal Navy, won the 1st spoon with a splendid score of 65 and Vol. Herbert, G. I. P. Railway Vols., the 2nd, with 57 pts.

The following are the scores :—

	200 yds.
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	31a
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	31b
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	28c
Vol A J Herbert, G I P Ry vols	28c
Gunnery-Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	26d
Qr-mr Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	28c
Cr-Sergt W Bortotte, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Cr-Sergt E Sands, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Cr-Sergt A Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	25
Corpl H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	23
Lieut J F Fennock, G I P Ry Vols	23
Vol H Rowe, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Mr T L Roberts, Bo Rifle Club	16
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	15

a Handicapped 4 points.
b Handicapped 3 points.
c Winner of 1st Spoon.
d Handicapped 4 points.
e Handicapped 2 points, winner of 2nd Spoon.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Gunnery Inst J Bedford, Royal Navy	32	33	65*
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	30	39	69†
Vol A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	28	29	57‡
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	31	26	57
Lieut F J Fennock, G I P R Vols	31	26	57
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	32	26	58
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	30	26	56
Corpl H W Prescot, Bo Vol Rifles	27	28	55
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	28	27	55
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	30	25	55
Ar-Sergt W Boylet, Bo Vol Rifles	29	25	54
Cr-Sergt E Sands, Bo Vol Rifle	24	26	50
Cr-Sergt A Ashdown, G I P R Vols	23	25	48
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	25	23	48
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	26	22	48
Mr T L Roberts, Bo Rifle Club	29	19	48
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	25	22	47
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	25	13	38
Sergt-Instr J Thomson, Bo Vol Rifles	21	12	33

*Handicapped 3 points—winner of 1st Spoon.
†Handicapped 3 points.
‡Handicapped 4 points—winner of 2nd Spoon.

There will be a spoon competition on Friday morning next at 700 and 800 yards. Scores made at all Spoon competitions may count for the grand aggregate prizes even though a competitor may have to leave without completing the second distance.

There will also be a spoon competion on Saturday afternoon for all members of the Club who do not belong to the B. V. R. and B. V. A. Competitors are requested to take their own ammunition with them.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BOTH companies of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery paraded at the Municipal offices on Saturday evening, at 4 o'clock, and proceeded by gharry to Pilot Bunder to resume the Annual Gun Target practice of No 2 Company. Three detachments were formed, Sergeant Marsland being in charge of the 6·30" Howitzer, while Sergeants Pinder and Hyde fired from the 40-pounders. The remainder of the practice was gone through, the general result of the practice being good. Captain Venaton, R. A. watched the practice. Major Roughton and Lieutenants Sanders Slater, Barrow, and Robertson were the officers on parade. After the practice the parade marched back to the tram at Sassoon Dock, where, before being dismissed, they were informed that the Corps would proceed to Cooria next Saturday for Class-firing, after which they would march back to Parel.

The following are the results of the ninth Spoon Competition.

1ST SPOON : AGGREGATE AT 200 AND 300 YARDS.

	Yds. 200	yds. 300	Total.
Sergeant Jackson	19	28	47*
Gunner Martin	21	21	42
Gunner Heskith	21	21	42
Sergeant-Major Beckerleg	17	23	40a
Gunner Reed	21	16	39
Sergeant Pinder	17	14	31a
Gunner Blodwell	14	15	29b
Gunner Robertson	19	10	29
Gunner Bond	16	11	27b
Gunner McMullen	18	9	27
Gunner Phelan	12	13	25
Gunner Aveline	4	19	23
Gunner Coates	9	14	23
Gunner Houlton	15	8	23
Sergt-Inst Owens	12	9	21b
Gunner Ross	13	8	21
Corporal Wilson	9	17	21
Gunner Traylon	11	0	11
Gunner Claridge	8	0	8

* Handicapped 4 points—winner of spoon.
a Handicapped 3 points.
b " 2 "

2ND : SPOON AGGREGATE AT 300 AND 500 YARDS.

	300	500	Total.
Sergeant Jackson	28	25	53†
Sergeant-Major Beckerleg	23	21	44a
Sergeant Pinger	14	26	40a
Gunner Coates	14	25	39
Gunner Reed	16	23	39
Gunner Heskith	21

NOTICE.

TO HAVE the HONOUR of MEETING HIS IMPERIAL and ROYAL HIGHNESS the ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND of AUSTRIA-ESTE.

The GOVERNOR and LADY HARRIS will HOLD a RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL, on THURSDAY, January 19th, [illegible] from 4-45 to 6-15 p.m.

All CIVIL and MILITARY OFFICERS and GENTLEMEN entitled to attend His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Levees are invited, together with the Ladies of their families, to attend the Reception. Morning Dress will be worn.

By Order,
J. FOWLE, Captain,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Government House: Malabar Point, 13th January, 1893.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 14.

ALL the financial quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged in London yesterday, including Bar Silver, at 38⅛d. per oz.; but in New York, that metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 83⅝ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 83⅜ cents per oz. The United States Government bought 467,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·65 to 84 cents per oz. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £210,000 in Gold to Bombay. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay was 6d. lower, at 9s. 6d. per ton.

To-day, the only change in London quotations is an advance of ¼ per cent. in 4 per cent. Rupee Securities, at £63 13-16. Four lakhs of extra Wire Transfers on Calcutta have been allotted by the Indian Council, at 1s. 2⅛d., which is the same rate as has been obtained for the extra Transfers made on Wednesday, and since, and 1-32d. about the regular allotment price. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remains at 1s. 2⅛d. From New York, Silver comes again ¼ cent higher, at 83¾ cents, with Exchange the same as on Friday.

The Wheat and Linseed Markets were unchanged yesterday. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,180,000 quarters, or 50,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate.

A further decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool at 5 3-16d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-16d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 5 11-64d. for January-February deliveries, and 5 17-64d. for May-June. The only changes in East Indian Cotton were an advance of 1-16d. in Bengals of all grades. The market closed quiet; Surats neglected; and Arrivals flat; the day's Sales having been only 7,000 bales, without any East Indians. The Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market had been firm.

This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed dull; Surats flat; and Arrivals dull; the Sales having been 5,000 bales, again without any Surats. Spot prices are all unchanged; but American Arrivals are 3-32d. lower, in all positions. "Good" Oomra at Havre is quoted half a franc higher, at fcs. 51; but Fine Broach is lower to the same extent, at fcs. 59½. To-day's Imports in Liverpool are 9,000 bales. The Manchester Market has remained firm.

The weekly Cotton statistics from Liverpool show the total Sales for the week ending yesterday to have been 51,000 bales, including the larger than usual quantity of 4,000 East Indians, while the amount forwarded to consumers was 54,000 bales. The Imports were 4,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 72,000 bales. The total Stock, at 1,613,000 bales, had increased during the week by 13,000 bales; and was yesterday 67,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, and 675,000 bales more than in 1891. The total Visible Supply had increased by 410,000 bales, while of Surats there were 5,000 bales more in sight, and the total Supply for all Europe is now 307,000 bales less than at the same time last year, though 896,000 bales more than in 1891, an increase of 5,000 bales, and a decrease of 183,000 bales, respectively, being shown in the case of East Indian Cotton in the same comparison. The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool, yesterday was 3-16d. lower than on the previous Friday, while Arrivals had declined ½ to 9-64d. per lb., the former being still 1½d. per lb., higher than on the corresponding day last year, though ⅛d. lower than in the year before. The Stock of Surats in Liverpool yesterday was 18,000 bales.

In New York yesterday there was a decline of ⅛ cent. in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands, at 9⅛ cents per lb.; but Futures, for April, were 8 points higher, at 9·74 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 23,000 bales, bringing the total figures for this season to 3,773,000 bales, and thus showing a falling off of 1,383,000 bales, and of 1,090,000 bales compared with last year and the year before, respectively.

To-day there has been no further change in the price of spot Cotton in New York; but April Futures have receded 14 points, to 9·74 cents. The Receipts at the ports are 15,000 bales going against 20,000 bales last year; and 27,000 bales, in 1891, on the corresponding day. The quantity of Cotton in sight was 4,990,000 bales, compared with 4,690,000 bales visible at the close of the previous week.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparison, with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	114,000	155,000	169,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	79,000	58,000	72,000
" " Continent	81,000	58,000	23,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '92	3,773,000	5,156,000	4,883,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,422,000	2,088,000	1,820,000
" " to Continent do.	1,117,000	1,343,000	1,550,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,050,000	1,313,000	934,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 13th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	4,340,000	4,647,020	3,444,930
" " Surats	184,000	178,690	367,930
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,613,000	1,545,590	937,930
" London	4,000	11,000	20,000
American Afloat	150,000	303,000	210,000
East Indian "	6,000	10,000	10,000
Total ...	1,773,000	1,871,590	1,177,930
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 3-16d.	4 1-16d.	5 5-16d.
" Good Dhollera	4 ¼d.	3 6-16d.	4 ¼d.
Difference	11-16d.	¼d.	1 3-16d.

Here, Cotton has been neglected to a great extent to-day, and the small business reported has been entirely for local spinners' account, exporters having been entirely out of the market. The purchases by the Mills sum up 950 bales, made up of 500 Oojein, at Rs 227-36; 150 Khandwa, at Rs 244; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 227—all ready stuff of the new crop and 200 old Compta, at Rs. 224 per candy. The tone of the market is steady, and prices are unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS are also steady in tone, a small business having done in the former market, and a moderate one in the latter; but all descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,548	bales.
Wheat	10,943	cwt.
Linseed	1,887	"
Rapeseed	1,218	"
Gingelly	7,747	"
Groundnuts	12,725	"
Castorseed	1,133	"
Rice	8,555	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady; and, as usual, on mail day there has been very little doing.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for Demand, and at 1s. 2 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and a fair amount of Bills coming out at the latter rate, the quotation rose to 1s. 2 7-8d. Bank Paper followed suit, 1s. 2 23-32d. being done to a fair extent, both for ready, and to the end of March, and the market at the close may be called firm at the following rates:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 11-16 to 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 11-16 to 23-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2⅞d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 27-32 to ⅞d.	"
Francs do.	1·56	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A further upward movement to-day carried rates for Fours to 104 for cash; 103 15-16 for the 2nd February account; and 104 for March; these, however, were not quite maintained to the close, the market leaving off at 103 15-16 for Money, and 1-16 per cent. lower also for account, 101 nominal, is now quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been very quiet in tone, with very little fresh business passing; and quotations generally are unchanged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN. 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Trieste, left for Bombay this evening.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana arrived here this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Java left here this morning.

PORT SAID, JAN. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JAN. 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Elektra, from Shanghai, left this afternoon for Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HUGHES—Dec 23, at 13, Brunswick-road, Brighton, the wife of Capt A L Hughes, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATHS.

CAMERON—Dec 21, at Lerwick, Shetland, of pneumonia, Major T Mouat Cameron, of Garth, and Annsbrae, late 45th B N I, aged 73.

CURLL—December 20, at 18, Blacket-place, Edinburgh, Janett Wallace Curll, of 35, Palmerston-place, Edinburgh, widow of W H R Curll, C E, of Delhi, younger daughter of the late Rev A Milroy, of Edinburgh, and of Forth-side, Stirling.

FERGUSON—Dec 28, at Colombo, A M Ferguson, C M G, senior editor of the "Ceylon Observer," after 35 years' residence in Ceylon, aged 78.

HARRIS—Dec 21, at Bedford, Col C J B Harris, M S C, aged 52.

HODGSON—Dec 14, at Bristol, Irton Brown Hodgson, eldest son of the late Lt-Col S I Hodgson, Madras Army.

JEPHSON—Dec 17, at Torquay, Mary Harden, widow of Wm Holmes Jephson, M D, Deputy Inspector-General of Her Majesty's Hospitals, and daughter of the late Major Horatio Nelson, Madras Army, aged 57.

MACMAHON—Dec 24, at 4, Valerand-road, Lewisham, Major George Francis William Macmahon, 3rd Bo. Light Infantry aged 40.

MORLAND—Dec 23, at the Abbey, Abbingdon, Edward Henry Morland, of West Ilsley, late Bengal C S, aged 52.

SPEDDING—Dec 22, at Rangoon, Marion Frances, wife of J B Spedding, late of H M's In ian Civil Service, aged 38.

WALTER—Dec 25, at 7, Hyde Park-mansions, London, Col Chas Kenneth Mackenzie Walter, C S I, H M's Bengal Staff Corps.

SURAT.

DEATH.

BISNEY—January 14, at Surat, Mr. Edulji Cowasji Bisney, brother of Mr. Byramji Cowasji Bisney. The third day (Oothamna) ceremony will take place at Dady Sett's Agiary, Fort, Bombay, at 3 p.m., to-day (Monday).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

RUNDLE—January 10, at Amritsar, the wife of G Archer Rundle, Punjab Police, of a son.

PITMAN—January 11, at 15, Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of Charles E Pitman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BAKER—ROBINSON—January 12, at St Mary's Church, Fort St. George, Madras, by the Rev A C Taylor, William James Baker, Quarter-Master Sergeant (O R S), 2nd Bn. The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, to Emma Robinson, of Lowton, Essex.

DEATHS.

LITCHFIELD—January 10, at Rawal Pindi, of acute pneumonia, Mary Ann, the dearly beloved wife of Lieutenant J W Litchfield, Commissariat Department.

SAUPIN—January 3, at Purneah, Civil Station, of dysentery, Emile James Alfred, aged 17 years, son of E Saupin, Indigo Planter.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1893.

THIS afternoon the Corporation, which will meet in the new Municipal Chamber for the first time, will discuss the Budget, placed before that body a week ago by Dr. Cowasji, the Chairman of the Standing Committee. The Municipal Commissioner, in an address anticipating criticism, defended the Budget against those who impugn the soundness of Municipal finance on the ground that the expenditure always exceeds the ordinary revenue of the year. As a matter of fact, the statistics of the last twenty years show that the aggregate surplus has exceeded eighteen lakhs. A finance which shows such a result is not open to the charge of being unsound. Nevertheless it is annually argued with singular pertinacity, that the closing balances taken over from the preceding year should not be regarded as available for any purpose, and that the whole of the expenditure for the new year should be provided for by taxation actually levied in that twelve months. It is in vain to point out that it would be not only unsound, but absurd finance to raise by taxation a sum of, say, three or five lakhs, when that amount is already available in the Municipal Treasury. A weekly contemporary asserts that there has been a "deficit" in nearly every year, because the net expenditure exceeds the net revenue, the writer being quite satisfied in his own mind that an available balance should not count, or be used as such. It is the more unfortunate that such a misapprehension should prevail, because the heavy expenditure incurred for the Tansa Works brings us to a period when the normal revenue will no longer suffice to meet the normal expenditure. This was foreseen, and it was intended that, when the time arrived, the financial exigency should be met by an increase of taxation. Two years ago the Municipal Commissioner created a small panic in the Corporation by stating that within the next year or two it would be necessary to carry out the original intention and impose additional taxation. The alarm proved to be groundless, for the continuous growth of the revenue, and the accumulation of balances in hand, provided sufficient resources to tide over the period of difficulty, while the natural increment of the city revenues will almost certainly prove a sufficient guarantee for the future so far as existing liabilities are concerned. The drainage works, which have still to be carried out in the north of the Island, at Colaba, and on Malabar Hill, will require a heavy outlay, which it is greatly to be feared, will sooner or later involve an encroachment on the margin available in the general tax and the town duties. This is, of course, looking ahead, but it is necessary to bear in mind that the balances now at the disposal of the Municipality, while sufficing for present needs, and those of the next two or three years, will not last for ever. Nor will the natural increment of revenue keep pace with the needs of the City and its continuously augmenting population.

The balance at the close of the present year will stand at sixteen lakhs. To provide for the additional expenditure occasioned by the payment of the interest on the whole of the Tansa loan and the increased demand for the maintenance of the Police without new taxation, a sum of three lakhs will be taken from the balance, which will be reduced to thirteen lakhs at the close of the year 1893-94. The expenditure is estimated at sixty-four lakhs and forty-five thousand rupees, and the revenue at three lakhs less; the deficit will be met by an appropriation from the balances. The balances have been in considerable part made up by exceptional receipts—the payment of arrears by Government, the "lucky windfall" of a profit of nearly two lakhs on the sale at a high price of Government paper purchased when low, and the like. It would be very imprudent to calculate on windfalls of this kind in ordinary years: indeed there is some reason to fear that we may be approaching a period in which the revenue of the city may not grow at the same rate as hitherto. The Municipal Commissioner warns the Corporation that great care has been taken this year—as in last year—to discount beforehand savings in the Spending Departments and excesses of revenue under the different heads of taxation, and that there is no reason to anticipate that the amount received will at all exceed the estimate. It is necessary to insist on this, for a notice has been given of a motion to reduce the grain tax of four annas per candy of seven hundred and eighty pounds, by one-half—a proposal which would diminish the income by about a lakh. This would certainly be "unsound" finance, for the loss of revenue would entail the speedy raising again of the tax to its present amount, or else an increase of the General Tax, which already yields seventeen lakhs, and ought not to be enhanced except in the last resort. The grain tax was reduced from four annas to two annas on a previous occasion, and the effect on the price of grain sold in the bazaars was absolutely nil. Fluctuation in imposts is an evil in itself, for it deranges the operations of trade. The Chairman of the Standing Committee and the Municipal Commissioner alike deprecated the proposal to diminish by one-half a source of revenue which cannot be spared, and it is to be hoped that the Corporation will not repeat a second time a mistake which they made before, and which they had reason to repent. The assumption that the poor alone pay the grain tax is not in accordance with the fact. The amount is so small that, as we have said, the reduction of the duty by fifty per cent. has absolutely no effect on the price of grain. Even if the fact were otherwise, grain is not exclusively consumed by the labouring class, who receive in Bombay more than double the wages which they could obtain in any other part of India.

The Municipal Commissioner strongly impressed upon the Corporation the necessity of at once proceeding with the sewering of Colaba, an important and urgent work which will cost a good deal of money. Much time has been wasted in futile inquiry as to whether the Government would sanction the discharge of the Colaba sewage at the point, and now that three successive refusals have left no doubt that such a permission will not be given, the proper course to take is to utilise the Shone system—since that appears to be the best—judging by the results obtained at Rangoon—and raise by pneumatic pressure the sewage of the district to a level which will permit of its discharge into the main drain. This system is about to be introduced in Karachi, and it is to be hoped that the suggestion that Mr. Ault, of the firm of Shone and Ault, who is proceeding to Karachi, shall be invited to come to Bombay, and provide for the needs of Colaba, will be acted upon without delay. This is only one of the many urgent sanitary works necessary to the health of the City. Fortunately the resources available will, with careful husbanding, suffice for the completion of the drainage works, as they have, without any undue strain, supplied Bombay with an abundance of pure water.

AT the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Rajkumar College in Rajkote, Sir Charles Ollivant, the Political Agent, compared the educational status of the Kattyawar Chiefs of fifty years ago with that of their sons who have been educated in that institution. Captain Le Grand Jacob, only fifty years ago, speaking of education in Kattyawar, lamented that few of the Chiefs knew how to read or write, and those who managed their affairs knew little or nothing outside the immediate sphere of their duties. Books were almost unknown, and no one valued them. The provision for schools was quite inadequate. Sons succeeded to the posts held by their fathers under Government without any test of fitness. Parents withdrew their children from school as soon as they had learned the rudiments of arithmetic, that being deemed all that was necessary in the way of education. The Chiefs and leading men showed the most entire apathy in such matters. Sir Charles mentions that even in 1868, when he first made the acquaintance of Kattyawar Chiefs at the Broach Exhibition, the contrast between what he then saw and the Chiefs of to-day is as great as that between the Guzerati bullock of the past and the railway of to-day. The change in these later years has been brought by the education of the sons of the Chiefs at the Rajkumar College. We are glad to see that so good an authority stands up for an institution which has been subjected to a great deal of ill-informed criticism. Mr. Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction, who has recently visited the College, is apparently of the same mind, for he expressed himself well satisfied with the results of his examination; the only fault he found is that the under-masters are under-paid—a fault for which, it may be hoped, remedy will be found. Sir Charles Ollivant dwelt on the advantages which the sons of Chiefs find in a College, where as far as may be, they are brought up under the conditions which prevail in the public schools of England. They meet their equals and learn to forget the jealousies and suspicions which formerly prevailed. When the College was first opened the pupils were attended by armed guards, who stood in the courtyard ready to defend them from possible enemies. On one occasion a pupil informed Sir Charles Ollivant that his relations intended to poison him with owls' tongues. To allay his fears Sir Charles offered to eat the owls' tongues himself, but the best antidote for such apprehensions is that the youths should meet together in friendly intercourse, and learn to rise superior to the mischief-making of designing intriguers. Great progress has been made in this direction, and good schools are now frequented in nearly every part of Kattiawar.

But Sir Charles did not omit to point out that a good deal remains to be accomplished before even the best educational institutions in this country attain to the level of the public schools in England. He sees a soul of good even in the institution of fagging by which pupils are subjected to a discipline which teaches them to accept suffering, if need be, in a common cause, whether in respect of physical pain or endurance on the play-ground, or in curbing habits which are an annoyance to one's neighbours. The boys, meeting amongst themselves, the older, having the habit of command and enforcing obedience, acquire a confidence which makes them willing to accept any responsibility. He pointed his meaning by a reference to what he justly termed the splendid illustration afforded by Lieutenant Gordon of unselfish devotion to duty and of courage which is not dismayed by responsibility. By self-sacrifice, that gallant young officer extirpated the out-laws who had been troubling the Province for over a year. He was accompanied by others who also lost their lives, but as Sir Charles well said, while they went into danger, Gordon went to certain death, for his distinctive dress—and we may add the fact that he alone of the charging party was mounted—made him the mark for every bullet. Of the twelve bullets fired by the band, nine struck him. Sir Charles very fairly asked why it was that of all the gallant young Rajputs in Kattyawar whose States were harried by those desperate dacoits, none had acted like Gordon—put himself at the head of the police and charged home upon the spoilers of villagers? The answer is that their training for self-sacrifice and devotion to duty has been neglected. The sons of Chiefs, when they leave the College instead of learning how to exercise authority and taking a part in the administration of their patrimonies and looking after their own police, lead a life of luxurious ease and regard toil or effort as unbecoming to their dignity. As a practical means of bringing about a change in this respect the Political Agent suggests that the sons of Chiefs while at the College should be encouraged to dispense with useless followers and unnecessary carriages. He candidly admits that he did not expect that this wholesome advice will be acted upon at once; but the suggestion will, it may be hoped, bear fruit as the years go on. Sir Charles Ollivant's reference to the heroic death of young Gordon is the more timely, as, we are sorry to say, many native papers have been making very absurd statements relative to other British officers employed in Kattyawar for the suppression of outlawry. That was the only encounter in which the Agency Police under the command of a British Officer, had taken part. A cry has been raised that the "independence" of the States is imperilled; the "independence" of the States is forgotten when the local police are found inefficient. The responsibility is then laid on the few British officers, who cannot be ubiquitous, and whose interference when effective is resented. On the first and only occasion on which the outlaws were brought face to face with the Agency Police under a British Officer, they were charged home and destroyed. The dacoits it is true escaped in many instances owing to their knowledge of the country and their great powers of marching. But there were other instances, Sir Charles asserts, in which they were followed for miles by the armed police of the Native States, and must have been destroyed, if there had been the same spirit of self-sacrifice and readiness to assume responsibility, of which Gordon gave such a conspicuous example on the first opportunity which presented itself.

As our telegrams recently told us the rumour is again revived that Lord Cromer, better known in India as Sir Evelyn Baring, is likely to succeed Lord Lansdowne as Viceroy of India. Credence, we find by the mail papers, is given to the report, and in the *Times* it is also mentioned as almost certain that the next Financial Member of the Governor-General's Council will not be a bimetallist in any form of

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PANAMA TRIAL.

PARIS, JAN. 14.

The Panama trial was continued to-day. Mr Obendorffer, the banker, was examined, and admitted having made a profit of four million francs from the various sums he had received for promoting the issue of bonds. Other persons were examined, and made similar admissions.

PRESS ATTACKS ON PRESIDENT CARNOT.

PARIS, JAN. 15.

A portion of the Paris press have been virulently attacking President Carnot during the past week.

The *Figaro* advises the President to resign in the interest of the Republic.

THE STRIKE OF MINERS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, JAN. 13.

A party of the miners on strike attacked the overseers of the mine near Bochum. The assistance had to be called in of the gendarmes, who drove back the miners with drawn swords. A number of miners were wounded in the affray.

BERLIN, JAN. 15.

The German mine-owners are stifling the strike by the dismissal of thousands of the strikers and the arrest of the leaders.

THE EMIR OF BOKHARA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 13.

The Emir of Bokhara has arrived here, and is staying at the Winter Palace of the Czar.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

TANGIER, JAN. 14.

The Governor of the prison in Morocco city has been brutally treating the Jewish prisoners and inflicted six hundred lashes on some of the old men. A protest from all the European Powers against the brutality is probable.

THE LUCKNOW-BENARES RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 15.

It is improbable that funds will permit of the construction of the Lucknow-Benares Railway further than Rai Bareilly next year.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

No action will be taken for enlarging Legislative Councils till the receipt of the Secretary of State's orders *en route*.

PUBLIC SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

Seven appointments hereafter will be open under the scheme of the Public Service Commission, namely, a District Judgeship, two Judges of the Court of Small Causes, the Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, and Assistant to the Settlement Commissioner.

FOUR-INCH BREECH-LOADERS FOR INDIA.

Provision will be made in the next year's Budget for arming batteries with four-inch breech-loaders and howitzers to match for service on the North-West Frontier. This weapon is preferred to the six-inch gun, being more mobile and suitable to horse draught.

ORDNANCE INSPECTORS.

Ordnance inspectors coming to India will chiefly be held responsible for maintaining guard and order on hydro-pneumatic machines of big guns, and mounted coast defences at Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Madras, and Rangoon. The Inspectors will be given commissions in the Royal Artillery, and will serve at least for five years in India.

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 15.

Yesterday morning the Southerners, pursued by the Northerners, continued their retirement on Poona, retarding the enemy's progress *en route*. General Beville, having detached a small force, under Colonel Heath, consisting of one battalion infantry, one field battery, and two squadrens of 2nd Lancers to watch the gap a little to the north of the Rennaud village on his right flank, took up a strong position a little way beyond the tenth mile-stone, the Sappers and Miners throwing entrenchments for guns and firing lines of infantry. Two field batteries were encamped in a position on a rising bit of ground to the east of the road slightly undulating the country, across which the enemy was expected to approach, the infantry being entrenched on some ploughed fields to the east and west. The Northerners were attacked by General Beville, in front, with four battalions of infantry machine guns, and battery horse artillery, the remainder of the enemy forming a flanking party on their left. The attack was preceded by an artillery duel which, however, was of a brief duration. The Southern Commander, receiving intelligence of a strong flanking force of the enemy advancing against the position held by the detached force under Colonel Heath, immediately sent Colonel Goldsmith's brigade of four battalions to reinforce Colonel Heath, who was now retiring to the front. General Gatacre's flanking party withdrew the field battery from the right to operate against the Northerners' left. This being done General Beville determined to make a counter-attack against the enemy's right. Seeing this movement the Northerners attempted to outflank the Southerners on the latter's left flank. This was successfully met by General Beville. The Poona Horse charged the southern cavalry on the extreme left of the Southerners, but was ordered back, the umpires holding that the charge could not have been delivered as the Poona Horse were under artillery and infantry fire before they formed up for the charge. The counter-attack by the Southerners on their left flank was successful. Owing to the strength of the Northerners being greater than anticipated the Northerners were driven back a little bit. When the enemy commenced to retire the Southerners might have pushed forward more vigorously, and might have kept opponents on the run meanwhile action was developing on another flank, where four battalions of the Northerners and one battery of guns attacked five battalions and a battery of Southerners. The cease fire sounded, and when it was found that the Northerners could advance no further the battle was drawn in favour of the Southerners, who held successfully and stopped the advance, and so Poona was saved. General Gatacre had, of course, the almost impossible task of having to force his way against an enemy of equal strength. His force must have marched some twelve or thirteen miles before the fight commenced. From to-morrow the No. 6 Mountain Battery, which recently arrived from Burma, will also take part and probably join the Southerners; their two guns are still in Burma. The Worcester Regiment will leave Poona for Kamptee on the 6th and 7th February. A detachment for Sestabaldi will leave on the 7th and arrives at Nagpore on the 10th.

THE RAJA OF COCHIN.

The Raja of Cochin is expected to arrive at Poona on the 31st instant on a tour to Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Calcutta, and other places, and will leave Poona the following day for Bombay, where his Highness will stay for four days.

KARACHI AND MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 14.

The citizens of Karachi held a meeting to-day, when a telegram was sent to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and a vote of thanks to his electors. Karachi was waiting for the news of the final result, and hence the delay. The chair was taken by the Hon'ble P. Udharam.

INVESTITURE OF THE CHIEF OF JATH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MIRAJ, JAN. 15.

The young Chief of Jath, Ramrao Abasaheb, was placed on the gadi to-day, by Colonel Wedehouse, C. I. E., Political Agent, Kolhapur.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

THE "TALLYHO PLATE."

Mr. Thomson's Simpleton, 12st 7lb	1
The Maharajah of Patiala's Prince Imperial, 9st 2lb	2

Five started. The favourite won by three lengths. The rest ran out at the hurdles. Riversdale fell at the last hurdle, fracturing Mr. Wall's shoulder. Time—3 min. and 2 secs.

THE "TRADES CUP."

Mr. Apcar's Sabot, 9st 2lb	1
The Maharaja of Patiala's Sunshine, 9st 7lb	2
The Maharaja of Patiala's Goldleaf, 9st	3

Won by one and a quarter length.

Time—1 min. and 20 2-5secs.

THE "BELVEDERE PONY STAKES."

The Maharajah of Patiala's Paroo, 9st 3lb	1
Captain Cowie's Goldshare, 7st 7lb	2
Mr. Charles' Wee Lass, 9st 7lb	3

The favourite won by half a length. Time—1 min. and 38 4-5 secs.

THE "METROPOLITAN STAKES."

Mr. Gregory's Whimbrel, 9st 9lb	1
The Maharajah of Patiala's Ivo, 9st 7lb	2
The Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Highborn, 10st 7lb	3

Ten started, including Little Prince, Drummer Boy, and Miladi. Whimbrel started at 8 to 1, and won by three-quarter length. Time—1 min. and 16 3-5 secs.

The "NEW STAKES." Distance, 5 furlongs. A pony handicap for Rs. 2,000.

Mr. Charles' Maythorn, 7st 12lb	1
The Maharajah of Cooch Behar's Midnight, 9st 7lb	2
Mr. Apcar's Spring, 9st 9lb	3

Midnight was the favourite. Maythorn won by one and-a-half length. Time—1 min. and 6 secs.

The "WELTER SELLING RACE." Distance, three-quarter mile.

The Maharajah of Patiala's Vixen, 9st 6lb	1
Aga Coochick Shah's Minihaha, 10st	2
Mr. Higgin's Bright Hope, 9st 6lb	3

Won by a length. Time—1 min. and 19 4-5 secs.

THE CITY PLATE.

Mr. Annandale's Ernest, 8st 12lb	1
Lord Beresford's Killaloe, 9st 3lb	2
Mr. Butler's Kite High, 8st 7lb	3

Won by a length. Time—3 min. and 1 2-5 secs.

THE CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF LUCKNOW.

The Rev. Mr. Clifford was consecrated Bishop of Lucknow to-day, at St. Paul's Cathedral. Eight bishops, including the Metropolitan, of Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, and Chota Nagpore, were present. The Cathedral was packed, and the usual ceremonies observed.

THE KURUNDWAD CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MIRAJ, JAN. 15.

The Kurundwad Chief is now trying a case which was a year and a-half ago tried by the Miraj Magistrate, who discharged the accused and reviewed by the Miraj Chief, who refused to convict the accused. The Miraj Karbhari was then referred to. On a review of the petition he refused to interfere. Now that the Kurundwad Chief is trying the case, it has caused a great sensation among the Desais and others in Miraj and other places. The result of the trial is watched with great anxiety. It is expected that, if necessary, counsel will meet the Chief.

LATER.

The Kurundwad case, which has created so much sensation, was concluded to-day, after an elaborate defence and an elaborate reply. Judgment is deferred.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	96
3 per cent. Rentes	95
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 9-16
Bar Silver	38¼

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	51,000	bales.
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	72,000	"
" " Surats	*nil.*	
" " Stock of Cotton	1,613,000	"
" " Surats	18,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	4,000	"

BHATTIAS AND THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the correspondence now going on in your valuable paper I find that some members of the Bhatia community contemplate visiting America, and are anxious to know whether there are any objections for them to do so. Let me point out to them that there are twofold objections for them to make a venture of that kind. The first one is the religious objection; for there is no chance of those going to America preserving their precepts of religion, which are in themselves very strict. If they say that after their return they will purify themselves and re-enter caste, my reply to them is that their religion prescribes no earthly sort of penance for a transgression of its precepts, voluntarily done. Penance is for a sin which has been unwittingly committed. But to go to America with all premeditation and preparation is by no means a thing that its effect can be removed by a performance of a thousand purifying ceremonies and the tasting of the Panchgavya. Other communities do allow this and the flattering Shastris permit it, but let the preceptors of the Bhattia community be consulted and their opinion invited before the Sethias are called upon to give their verdict. To decide a question of this sort, the former and not the latter, should be first resorted to. The second objection I am inspired to bring forth is that the Bhattia's going to America will necessarily pave their way to their going to England, nay, perhaps, both will go hand in hand. As to this opening being made accessible to them there are serious objections of a material type. For just see to what do the Bhattia community owe their present opulent and prosperous condition. I say it is to their present simple habits of living. Want of luxury prevents waste of money which they are now able to invest in commercial enterprises and devote to works of charity and philanthropy. But woe the day when they are permitted to go to England and other European countries. The youthful members of the community will begin flocking there and catch the contagion of luxurious living from which they are now generally free. This will entail an inevitable waste of money and introduce in the long run a taste for occidental fashions which will fatally permeate into their families. Their strict religiousness will then gradually be sapped and will finally vanish along with their wealth. It may be argued that by their going to those countries they will profit in their commercial enterprises and dealings. But let them remember that what they will gain thereby will be more than absorbed by the travelling charges and habits of a different style of living that will come upon them with irresistible force. Let reformers condemn me if they like as orthodox, but my predictions they have no power to stop from being realised.—Yours, &c.,

Palanpur, Jan 13. BHATTIA DEV.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you, or any of your numerous readers will throw any light on what is being done in the matter of the liquidition of the late "Oriental Bank," and when depositors may expect the first dividend. Some time back it was mentioned that the first dividend would be declared in January of this year. As a very large number of people in this country are interested in the matter, any information as to what is going on, or being done, or what is to be expected, &c., will be most acceptable.—Yours, &c., S.

THE cholera is reported to be spreading in spite of the intense cold, in Russian Poland. Fresh cases are also reported from Hamburg.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 30.

THE stars in their courses seem to be fighting against Mr. Gladstone and his Irish Secretary. Everyone who is not blinded by political partizanship must admit that if the Evicted Tenants' Commission is not a dismal failure, it is far from being a brilliant success. The creation of this unlucky Commission was the first notable act of Mr. John Morley's regime in the Irish capital. His second was the release of the four men, who about three years ago were sentenced to various terms of penal servitude for the murder of a police inspector at Gweedore, under circumstances that everyone remembers. On the very day, Christmas Eve, that these men returned to their homes and thereby ushered in what it was hoped would prove to be a new and peaceful era, the whole country was shocked by the tidings of the dastardly outrage in the vicinity of Dublin Castle. Although the explosion has, of course, revived memories of those sickening Phœnix Park murders there has been nothing like the disturbance of the public mind that accompanied the latter event. The absence of panic or even of widespread alarm may to some extent be due to the uncertainty that exists as to the real cause of the crime, to the knowledge that McCarthyites and Parnellites, in fact all Irishmen who are in favour of Ireland working out her salvation by constitutional means, join in denouncing the cowardly and inhuman resort to dynamite as a political weapon, and to the fact that New Scotland Yard is ready for the miscreants should they have any thought of transferring their despicable operations to the Metropolis. The Dublin police, it seems, are inclined to attribute the attempt to blow up the detective office to other than a political cause, but however that may be, it is clear that the immediate result is to settle the fate of the dynamitards for whose release the Redmondites have been working so hard if their fate was not already settled, and even Egan's chances of release must be imperilled. Various reasons are given to account for the deed, but in the present state of the investigation they are purely conjectural. The belief most generally prevalent, and I have heard it avowed by Irish members, is that the diabolical outrage was the invincible answer to the attitude they assumed—I believe rightly—Mr. Asquith to have taken on the subject of Daly and his fellow-convicts. The Government are blamed by their opponents for not letting their intentions be known sooner, but the matter may not have been decided until the last meeting of the Cabinet, and it was, I think, made pretty clear the next morning in the political article of the Ministerial organ that there would be no general amnesty. As to the Home Rule Bill, which, according to the group in the club, is to provide for a diminished and qualified Irish representation at St. Stephen's, the by-no-means roseate prospects of that measure will not be seriously affected by the atrocity of last Saturday. The Liberals, as a whole, are looking forward to the coming session in anything but a hopeful mood. The smallness of their majority, their divided state on many of the most important questions of the day, and the undesirable decay of Mr. Gladstone's prestige among his followers are among the causes that account for the absence of enthusiasm among the Gladstonians. On the other hand there are those who long for the opening of Parliament being confident that the excitement of battle will restore to the Liberal Party its accustomed vigour and optimism.

The Royal Commission to improve the modes of poor law relief to the deserving poor, including as it does the Prince of Wales, has given complete satisfaction except to those who object, and rightly object, to the exclusion of the clergy and to the *Daily Chronicle*, which, with questionable taste, sneers at the years of the President (Lord Aberdare, the Mr. Bruce of former days). The young men who dream dreams, and who all seem to be employed on the staff of the *Chronicle*, would probably have preferred a Commission consisting entirely of "bumptious young Fabians."

The Congress at Allahabad is apparently not attracting much attention. In previous years copious reports of its proceedings have been cabled to this country and published in all the newspapers. This year the public might not have known that the Congress was being held at all if a little paragraph in an obscure part of some of this morning's journal had not announced the receipt of a message from the president congratulating Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., on the result of the Central Finsbury election petition. Indian "patriots" are accustomed to send, regardless of expense, telegrams to friendly London papers about certain looming questions. Why have they not done so on this occasion? Perhaps the funds are not in such a flourishing condition as they were formerly. At any rate, I understand, that the services of Mr. T. A. Reed, the well-known short-hand writer, were not secured, as usual, on the score of economy. In this connection I may mention that there is to be a great function in the Forester's Hall, at Clerkenwell, on the 23rd of January, when the addresses, a goodly number, sent from India after the General Election to Mr. Dadabhai's constituents are to be presented to the electors. I presume they will not all be read or the meeting will be somewhat prolonged! The Marquis of Ripon has, I am told, consented to preside at what will doubtless be an interesting gathering. I am able to mention, on indisputable authority, that amongst those who have expressed satisfaction that an Indian is a member of the House of Commons is no less a personage than the Queen-Empress of India herself. Of course her Majesty's pleasure in the matter like that of so many of her subjects is quite apart from our political differences or Mr. Dadabhai's peculiar views on Indian problems. Gladstonian Liberals have their own reasons for congratulating themselves on Mr. Dadabhai's victory, but the almost universal feeling of delight with which his triumph was received in the United Kingdom is independent of party strife, and may be traced to the equitable spirit so characteristic of the British race. Mr. Dadabhai has a great opportunity if he knows how to use it. He must not be judged from the little speech he delivered in the debate on the address which, it must be confessed, was a trifle disappointing to his friends. If in his Parliamentary career he confines himself to ventilating his economic theories about "the drain from India," and so forth, he will run the risk of being classed, I will not say, with the bores but with the least successful members of the House. From his point of view, perhaps, the best course to adopt would be to form a small Indian party if he did not restrict his choice to the honourable ignoramuses who are so anxious to pose as the true and only friends of the "people of India." It is superfluous to mention names, but there are members of the House of Commons whose support would be a hindrance rather than a help to Mr. Dadabhai if he wishes his opinions to be carefully considered by sober-minded politicians.

The Trial by Jury agitation is beginning to create some stir in this country, and there seems to be a general impression that we shall hear something on the question from the Member for India when Parliament assembles. I do not know what has given rise to this idea except the notion that it would be a natural thing for Mr. Dadabhai to do. So far as I know, the matter is not one that has specially engaged his notice; at any rate, I have not heard that he has begun to stump the country in favour of the recall of Lord Lansdowne; as the *Daily Chronicle* would I dare say like him to do. The young lions (or bears) of that paper out-herod Herod in their denunciation of Sir Charles Elliott's much-debated ukase. "We are glad to find an article in yesterday's issues," modestly commences that journal, "after much hammering at the Indian Government we have at last extracted from it a defence of its policy on the Bengal Jury question." It would perhaps be cruel to suggest that the *Daily Chronicle* is not read so regularly in Simla as it is in London, but one cannot help thinking of the famous declaration of the Tooley-street tailors, "We, the People of England," &c. The *Chronicle* then proceeds to refer in detail to the despatch of the Government of India, accusing the latter of perpetrating "a hideous blunder." Your contemporary's indignation at the proposal to extend this "irritating and inflammatory policy" to Bombay and Madras is unbounded. "Though we know" writes this Cockney critic, "that Lord Lansdowne has been foolish enough to rouse the wrath of all the English planters and almost then of *all the native cultivators* and exporters of goods by his veiled threat to artificially appreciate the rupee, which, of course, will knock down prices and wages in the vast internal trade of India, we should be sorry to believe that he is mad enough to carry into peaceful Bombay and sleepy Madras the discord and agitation he has permitted Sir Charles Elliott to stir up in Bengal. But if he does the Government must not lose a day in recalling him." After alluding to the Queen's principal representative in India as "a pedantic Whig Viceroy" and quoting the "ridiculous figures" given in the previously mentioned despatch the article concludes as follows:—"We do not hesitate to say that in this country the verdicts of our juries, if submitted to the same tests as those of Indian juries would not stand them as well, and that if Mr. Gladstone's Government, which has restored jury trial to Ireland, abolishes it in India on these frivolous pretexts it will earn the execration of all honest men who detest hypocrisy in politics and dissimulation in the conduct of public affairs." There is a striking contrast between the needless excitement of the *Chronicle* and the judicial calmnes of the *Times*. Although the contributor of "Indian affairs" avoids the subject in his last communication to the leading journal, the action of the Indian authorities, as I informed you by cable, is criticised in the editorial columns. The article is based on a telegraphic summary of the Government of India's despatch, and expresses the views of all moderate men with whom I have conversed on the subject. While anxious to regard the recent decree in the light most favourable to its authors the *Times* is driven to the conclusion that the case for the withdrawal of an existing privilege, in the teeth of a very decided movement of native opinion and in the absence of any demand on the part of non-official Europeans "has not been sufficiently established." It is admitted that the meeting held in Calcutta was not free from "some of the peculiar characteristics of what is called Hindoo patriotism," but reference is made to the views expressed both by Sir Douglas Straight and Mr. Justice Jardine as showing that the European element opposed to the measure is not without legal experience. The *Times* feels bound to say further that anything approaching to proof of overmastering necessity is not apparent in the summary of the Viceroy's despatch, and confesses itself unable to discover in the figures upon which the Government relies evidence for the justification set up. In conclusion we are told that, "If the verdicts of juries in criminal cases in this country and especially in Wales and in Ireland could be thus referred to and reviewed by a Superior Court it is not by any means improbable that about 5 per cent. of the verdicts would be held to be bad. We are not altogether unqualified admirers of jury trial, and its merits are not remarkably conspicuous except in communities of English blood and traditions. But the system is identified with ideas of personal as well as political liberty, and its withdrawal or restriction can only be carried out upon indisputable proof such as was laid before Parliament by Mr. Gladstone's Government in dealing with the case of Ireland in 1882, that it had been so perverted by extraneous influences as to fail in attaining its primary objects, and indeed to make their attainment impossible. Officials are naturally not very much inclined to sit in judgment upon their brother-official in India, but I have met one or two who do not hesitate to describe the affair as a political blunder. They argue that trial by jury having been granted, it is better to work at a miscarriage of justice now and again rather than provide the Extremists with a handle for their not always scrupulous opposition to Government. Opinions differ as to the course likely to be adopted by Lord Kimberley. Some contend that as soon as he has mastered the documents called for from Simla he will order the revocation of the Elliott decree. Others contend that he will uphold the Supreme and Bengal Governments. A third party thinks that his Lordship, while disapproving of their action will let them down as lightly as possible. All seem to agree in thinking that the extension to Bombay and Madras will be at all events, postponed.

Sir Lepel Griffin's article in the *Fortnightly* is described by him as some reminiscences of the Ameer Abdur Rahman Khan, but it is a pretty exhaustive survey of the Afghan situation. Incidentally the writer mentions that the bombardment of Alexandria immensely impressed the Oriental imagination and Mr. Gladstone ought to be obliged to him for adding that without it the administration of Egypt under Lord Salisbury would not have been the splendid success which Europe has acknowledged. He strictly maintains the faithfulness of the Afghan ruler to the British. "I have little doubt," says Sir Lepel Griffin, that the attempts which have been made by Russia to enter into closer relations with the Ameer, and which were very active during the reign of his uncle Shere Ali have been received by him with extreme coldness, and that the Russian Government fully understand that in the eventualities of the future he is to be regarded as a firm friend of England, who would see no attractions in a Russan alliance." The writer admits that the Ameer's "conduct and procedure" appear to leave something to be desired, but he holds that they are capable of explanation. Sir Lepel is noted for calling a spade a spade, and therefore it will not create any surprise to learn that while others are whispering objections to the nomination of the Commander-in-Chief to confer with the Ameer at Jellalabad the ex-Envoy to Afghanistan plainly styles the selection a "serious mistake." He is apparently right when he affirms that Abdur Rahman will avoid the meeting if he can possibly do so. Sir. L. Griffin thinks that too much is being made of the present condition of Chitral affairs, and protests energetically against the policy of trying to connect the Ameer with every trivial dispute on the north-west frontier, "which in the old days we should hardly have thought of telegraphing to Calcutta, far less to London." He goes on to use language that will doubtless bring him praises from quarters, where he is not as a rule exactly *persona grata*. I refer to the people who for want of a better definition I must call, without offence, the peace-at-any-price party. Says Sir Lepel: "There are many soldiers and military diplomatists in the service of the Government of India, who are anxious for the Forward Policy, and who exaggerate every doubtful incident precisely in the same manner as we complain of Russian officers aggravating the situation on their border. A strong Government at Calcutta should keep these gallant but indiscreet spirits in check, remembering that Amir Abdur Rahman has behaved during the past eleven years in a loyal, friendly, and honourable manner, and it ought to shut its eyes to those of his personal defects, which are somewhat unamiable, and refuse to allow its subordinates to worry him into an attitude of coldness or hostility. If Sir Lepel Griffen could only rehabilitate the rupee as easily as he has rehabilitated the Ameer everyone would vote for his appointment as the successor of Sir David Barbour.

Sir George White has returned to town from the North of Ireland, and if the deadly fogs with which we have been inflicted during nearly the whole of this so-called festive season continue much longer he will soon wish himself back in India. He has been and is being heartily congratulated on his appointment, especially by his friends at the "Rag," the club that he frequents most when in London.

In social circles almost the sole topic of conversation, apart from the never-failing crop of scandals, is the threatened reintroduction of the hateful crinoline. The subject is uppermost everywhere—at dinner parties, in the clubs, and even in the leading columns of such a serious journal as the *Standard*. The latest rumour that reaches me is that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales is to be invoked—how or by whom I cannot say—to prevent the introduction of a plague compared to which, to hear the talk of some "male creatures," epidemics of influenza and cholera are mere trifles. Still it must be confessed that notwithstanding the exaggerated way in which the subject is being discussed the revival of "hoops," of which all but the younger generation have such unpleasant recollections, would be an intolerable nuisance. The emancipation of the sex is not yet.

THE Association for Providing Nurses Up-country to Europeans in India has been formed to meet the growing demand in India for trained nurses, of whom there is at present a most inadequate supply. By the enrolment of resident Anglo-Indians as subscribing members the association will be in great measure self-supporting, but there must be a deficit, owing to the number of patients (especially those in outlying stations) who are unable to pay more than reduced or nominal fees for the services of a nurse. To supply this deficit subscriptions are earnestly solicited; £75 will export and establish in perpetuity one nurse under the control of this association. Subscriptions may be sent to Hon. Mrs. Neville Lyttelton, 21, Catton House terrace, S. W.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Peninsular, Captain A. C. Loggin, with the Overland Mails of December-30, arrived in the Bombay Harbour, at 11 p.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr W Jenkins	Mr Leatham
Mr T Hunt	Mr Healing
Mr E Capener	Mr Merewether
Mr E McDonald	Mr A Sykes
Maj an1 Mrs Blount	Dr. Thompson
Mr J Smurthwaite	Miss Spalding
Mr J Rogers	Mr R Hazard
Mr H Laskarie	Mr W Hazard
Mr and Mrs Ross	Capt McLeod
Col and Mrs Burn	

FROM GIBRALTER.—Mr C Lyons

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Grunahorr	Mr McCauley
Surg-Maj Tudhey	Capt and Mrs Adderley
Mr J Coles	Mr E R Owen
Maj Fenton	Major Sir H Johnson
Mr C Hutton	Mr Wynne
Mr and Mrs Heatley	Capt Taylor
Mr Gresham	Capt Adamson
Mr E Durnford	Mr Walker
Mr J Williams	Mr O'Connor
Mr R Wilson	Lt G Johnson
Mr G Clark	Rev A Button
Mr Low	

FROM NAPLES.—Mr and Mrs Hannan

FROM ISMAILIA.—Mr E Bresch

FROM ADEN.

Col Tomkins	Mr M D Dinshaw

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with several members of the Royal Family, have spent the Christmas at Osborne.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Gladstone entered upon his 83d year yesterday. The right hon. gentleman is in excellent health at Biarritz

Mr. W. H. Loug, formerly M.P. for Devizes, has been adopted as the Conservative candidate for the West Derby Division of Liverpool.

Mr. A. B Markham has been adopted as a Gladstonian candidate in the Melton Division of Leicestershire, to oppose the Marquis of Granby, the sitting member, at the next election.

IRELAND.

Four men who were sentenced in 1889 to penal servitude for terms ranging from 10 to three years for complicity in the murder of District Inspector Martin, of Gweedore, were released from Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, on Friday night, and arrived at Gweedore next morning.

On Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, a violent explosion, supposed to be due to dynamite, occurred in front of the Dublin Detective office, close to the Castle and the municipal buildings. The buildings were considerably damaged, and one detective officer was killed.

The Judges in the North Meath election petition unseated Mr. Davitt, chiefly on the ground of Bishop Nulty's pastoral as an act of spiritual intimidation, the violent acts of priests, although highly censurable, not being necessarily fatal to the election.

At the sitting of the Evicted Tenants Commission in Dublin on Friday the circumstances of the Ancketell estate, of which the Scottish Provident Association are now the landlords, was inquired into. Before adjourning the President announced that the inquiry into the estates selected had been closed as far as the tenants were concerned, but persons desiring to give explanations would be heard.

GENERAL.

Christmas Day was observed in London on Sunday in the manner usual when the festival falls on that day. Special services were held at St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and other places of worship. In the military barracks and in the various workhouses of the metropolis there was the customary provision of Christmas cheer.

Boxing Day was, as usual, observed in London and the provinces as a general holiday. The weather was cold and frosty, but multitudes of people went on pleasure excursions outside the metropolitan area; while most of the theatres and other places of entertainment attracted crowded audiences.

Fatal skating accidents are reported from various parts of the country. At Wanstead park three men lost their lives through the ice on the lake suddenly giving way under them. At Loch Aneilen, in Scotland, General Rice was drowned by a similar casualty, while at Leeds, Rochdale, and other places in England several persons also perished from having ventured on the ice while it was in a dangerous condition.

The President of the Coal Miners' Association, speaking at a meeting at Wakefield on Friday, expressed his belief that the reductions in wages which were sought to be made by the coal owners would shortly lead to a struggle of unprecedented severity.

A procession and demonstration of locked-out dock labourers at Bristol was made on Friday night. The authorities fearing a disturbance obtained the assistance of the military, who took part with the police in clearing the streets. There was some conflict and several persons were somewhat injured.

Great discontent is evinced among traders and agriculturists at the enhanced railway rates announced by the companies, and the Lord Mayor has been requested to allow a conference on the subject to be held early in the New Year at the Mansion-house.

The trial of Andrew Macrae for the murder and mutilation of Annie Pritchard, which had extended over several days at Northampton Assizes, ended on Saturday in a verdict of *Guilty*, and the prisoner was sentenced to death.

A gardner named M'Keown was convicted on Wednesday of the murder and mutilation of a woman at Pollockshields, and he was sentenced to death.

Two men were killed and three others seriously injured by a boiler explosion at the Phœnix Iron Works, Coatbridge, on Wednesday.

At Frodingham Steel Works, Lincoln, on Wednesday, five men were crushed to death by the sudden collapse of a brick arch.

A young woman, a teacher in a London school, committed suicide by forcing a needle into her heart.

A doctor who had given a certificate of cause of death of the woman Clover, poisoned by Neill in Southwark, was charged on Friday with signing an untrue certificate, but the evidence was not completed.

Some apprehension was caused by the non-arrival of the Cunard steamer Umbria at New York; but the Moravia steamer reports having sighted that vessel on December 21, apparently in good order.

The weather in the Atlantic has been fearful, and all steamers report violent gales and intense cold.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. E. H. Morland, late B.C.S.,; Col. C. K. M. Walter, B.S.C.,; Col. C. J. B. Harris, Mad. Est.; Maj. G. F. W. MacMahon, Bo. S.C.; Lt. Gen. W. Hill; I. G. of Hospitals. J. R. Taylor, C.B.; Maj-Gen. W. B. Rice; Col. H. A. Burton; Vice-Admiral R. A. Powell, C.B.; Capt. J. V. Hall; Mr. Montagu Williams, Q.C.; Mr. J. Gibson, F.S.A.; Archdeacon Hessey; Lady Dixon Hartland.

DR. FALK has published a note addressed in May, 1877, by Count Andrassy, then Minister of Foreign Affairs for Austria-Hungary, to Count Beust, Austrian Ambassador in London, setting forth the reasons why he did not attempt to prevent Russia from declaring war against Turkey, and also enumerating the possible consequences of the campaign to which Austria-Hungary would object. At the same time, Count Andrassy pointed out that a war between Russia and Austria-Hungary would involve terrible consequences for both, and could only be undertaken under the pressure of urgent necessity. The note (says the *Times*) contains interesting allusions to the possibility and probable course of a conflict between Russia and Great Britain, which Count Andrassy compared to a fight between a wolf and a whale.

The *Freeman's Journal*, of Dec. 24, announced that on the previous night the four men imprisoned in connection with the attack on District-Inspector Martin at Gweedore were released from Mountjoy Prison. The trials took place at Maryborough in October, 1889, before Mr. Justice Gibson, for the homicide of Inspector Martin. William Coll was convicted by a special jury and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. Subsequently Patrick Galagher was tried and the jury disagreed. Upon this a compromise was proposed by the Attorney-General, the present Chief Justice Sir Peter O'Brien, that Galagher should be discharged, and that the three men who with Coll were released on Friday, as well as some others who were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, should plead guilty. The three men released on Friday were Connell, McGee, and Patrick Roarty. The four prisoners had long been aware of the efforts for their release. Mr. Healy, who was junior counsel for the defence, visited them some months ago, and a memorial was prepared by the Rev. James McFadden, P.P., and was signed by the Bishop of the diocese, the Primate of All Ireland, and a number of influential persons—Protestant and Catholic—connected with the county of Donegal. In the result Mr. John Morley decided that the time had arrived when the men might be released; and, accordingly, the four men left Mountjoy Prison as stated.

THE VISIT OF THE ARCHDUKE FERDINAND.

THE following is the proposed programme of the visit of his Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Este to Bombay:—

Tuesday.—His Excellency the Governor proceeds on board his Imperial Majesty's ship Kaiserin Elizabeth, at 4-30 p.m.; his Imperial and Royal Highness lands at 5 p.m. Dinner party, Government House, (about 33 guests) at 8-15 p.m.

Wednesday.—Visits Docks (subject to his Imperial and Royal Highness' wishes) at 8 a.m.; reception on Man-of-war; small dinner party, Government House, at 8 p.m.; and small dance, Government House, at 9-30 p.m.

Thursday.—Visits Natural History Museum (subject to his Imperial and Royal Highness' wishes); leaves Malabar Point, drives *viâ* the Ridge, Pedder Road, and Clerk Road, to Parel at 4 p.m.; garden party at Parel, at 4-30 to 6 p.m.; returning same route from Parel; and dinner party, Government House, (about 32 guests) at 8-15 p.m.

Friday.—Probable departure from Bombay for Hyderabad—departure private—at 2 p.m.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL PALACE.

TO-DAY will be a red-letter day in the history of the Bombay Municipality, for it is the day on which the Municipal officers will carry on their work, and the Municipal Corporation will meet, for the first time in the magnificent hall, built for them by Mr. F. W. Stevens, C. I. E., opposite the Victoria Terminus. It is an event also in which every loyal citizen and rate-payer should feel a pleasure and a pride; for no other Indian Municipality can boast of having raised a building, which is an ornament to the city. Having in previous issues described the architecture of the building and the accommodation allotted to the several Municipal departments, together with the rich and artistic furniture provided for them by Messrs. Wimbridge and Co., we will now direct attention to the sanitary arrangements carried out from Mr. Stevens's design by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, who have also with perfect success completed the lighting of the building with the electric light. The sanitary arrangements, which are all but finished, have been constructed in so perfect and satisfactory a manner that the fittings and the way in which they are finished will form a model for similar work in every important building, not only in this city but throughout the country. The whole of the building is fitted up with hydrants for supplying water for extinguishing fire in every part of the building. This work has also been done by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas in addition to the electric lighting and the sanitary arrangements. The hydraulic lift for gaining access to each floor as well as to the high tower is still under construction. The hydrants and fire appliances have been supplied to the contractors by Messrs. Shand, Mason and Co., of England. The electric light fittings were put up by Mr. Percey Mossop, electrical engineer, brought out from England by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas. The colossal sculptures, which adorn the building, have been executed by Mr. H. Hems, the

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the minutes of Bombay Port Trustees' Meeting of 10th instant :—

Submitted accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1892, which have been duly audited and passed by the Government Auditors.

Read letter from the Officiating Port Officer, dated 19th December, 1892, requesting sanction to a sum of Rs. 2,000 being provided in the budget of 1893-94 on account of a spare pressure lamp interchangeable with the light at Kennery or the Prongs as it is required to take the place of one or the other in case of accident or repairs. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 5th January 1893, stating that the spare lamp is necessary as the repairs recently executed to the Kennery Lamp may be required again at any time and that the cost is calculated on the basis of the apparatus supplied to the Lighthouses last year.

Resolution.—Provision should be made as recommended.

A QUESTION OF DOCK DUES.

Read letter from Messrs. Balli Brothers addressed to the Docks Superintendent and dated 4th January, bringing to notice that lately they have had occasion to cart to their godowns cargo which had been brought by rail direct to the docks for shipment, but owing to the quality being inferior it was not shipped ; that on this cargo they had to pay wharfage calculated at one-half the usual export rate and to bear in addition thereto the cost of cartage, labour, &c., and requesting the Trustees to waive the half export wharfage in such cases. Read memo, by the Docks Superintendent, dated 5th January, stating that Messrs. Balli Brothers can overcome their difficulty by adopting measures to prevent inferior goods being railed into the dock, but the extra carting is a heavy expense and their application may have the favorable consideration of the Trustees as a special case. Read memo, by the Secretary, dated 7th January, suggesting that with a view to meet the above case the following rule be added to No. 12 Exports at page 21 of the Dock scale of rates *viz*:—Grain or seeds brought to the dock direct by rail and found to be unfit for shipment by reason of the inferiority of quality may be removed from the dock premises without payment of any wharfage fee provided the removal takes place within 24 hours of arrival. On the expiration of 24 hours the usual rates will become chargeable.

Resolution.—The sanction of Government should be applied for to the addition proposed to the rule.

HOPPER BARGES.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 14th November, 1892, reporting the circumstances under which one of the Hopper barges when engaged in laying out the Dredger's chain collided with a cargo barge ; explaining that a hopper barge when so employed is out of control and suggesting that, a Port Rule be passed notifying that the Trustees Dredging Plant will carry the signal "Out of control" when laying out chains, &c., and that Harbour craft seeing this signal should be bound to keep clear of them. Read memo from the Officiating Port Officer, dated 17th November, 1892. Submitting a draft Port Rule. Read minutes of the Harbour and Pilotage commitee. Read letter from the Trustees' Solicitor, dated 5th December, 1892 submitting a revised draft of the proposed Port Rule. Read memo, from the Officiating Port Officer, dated 7th December, 1892, proposing certain alterations in the Solicitor's draft. Read memo by the Chairman, dated 4th January, 1893, recommending that the Draft Port Rule revised by the Trustees' Solicitor be modified as under :—Dredgers when dredging, laying out chains, or not under control, and hoppers in attendance on such dredgers when similarly employed and not under control shall carry by day in a vertical line one over the other not less than six feet a part in front of but not lower than the foremast head; three shapes not each less than two feet in diameter, of which the top and bottom shapes shall be globular and red in color and the middle shape shall be diamond and white in color. The shapes required by this rule are to be taken by all other boats and vessels as meaning that the vessels showing them is not under control and cannot get out of the way; therefore, all other boats and vessels must give her a sufficiently wide berth so as not to interfere with her or with any of her operations, but nothing in this rule shall exonerate any such other boat or vessel from responsibility in regard to the infringement of any other of the Port Rules, and that the siding of section X. of the Port Rules, be altered, to Regulation of Boats, Tugs, Launches, Dredgers, &c. Read memo by the officiating Port Officer, dated 5th January, 1893.

Read memo by the Engineer, dated 10th January, 1893 suggesting that the words "at work," be substituted for "dredging" in the proposed rule.

Resolution.—The sanction of Government should be applied for to the proposed additional Port Rule as modified by the chairman the words "at work" being substituted for "dredging" and to the alteration in heading of Section X.

THE PROTECTION OF COAST CARGO.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 19th November, 1892, pointing out, with reference to the recent damage done to wool by rain water, the necessity for affording better protection to Coast cargo and the insufficiency of the lock-up sheds at present available for the more valuable articles such as Coffee, Sugar, &c. and recommending that the space recently covered in between K & L sheds be walled in and flagged and fitted with doors and windows. Read memo. from the Engineer, dated 3rd December, 1892, stating that the most satisfactory way to meet the Docks Superintendent's requirements is to pave the floor and build walls, two cart passages being provided as shown on the plan and estimating the cost allowing for all the materials available from the three bays removed from the G. Shed, Rs. 13,340. Read memo. by the Engineer, dated 22nd December, 1892, submitting abstracts of estimates amounting to Rs. 13,339-9. Read note by the Chairman, dated 4th January, 1893, concurred in by the members of the Docks Committee recommending that the work be sanctioned and that a revised estimate for the shed complete should be called for showing (*a*) the total estimated cost, (*b*) the deductions to be made for value of old materials available from G. Shed, and (*c*) the net cost of the new shed chargeable to Capital.

Resolution sanctioned ; the cost being adjusted as proposed in the Chairman's minute.

PIGEON FEEDING.

Read letter from Messrs. Dharsey Nanjee and Co., dated 15th November, 1892, forwarding a petition on behalf of themselves and other merchants praying that they may be allowed rent free a piece of ground at Surat Street for the erection of a building with a terrace where they may spread grain for pigeons and other birds to feed on. Read memo. by the Traffic Manager, dated 24th November, 1892, recommending that the two water rooms in Surat Street forming part of the Ryan Market be suitably altered to provide two terrace roofs for the purpose required. Read memo. by the Engineer, dated 17th December 1892, stating that the probable cost of constructing terraced roofs on the two water rooms will be Rs. 1,741, and suggesting that a Government Promissory Note for Rs. 1,000 be deposited with the Trustees, the interest on which would meet the cost of cleaning the terraces. Read letter from Messrs. Dharsey Naujee and Co., dated 6th January, 1893, undertaking on behalf of their brother merchants to hand over the sum of money required and requesting that instructions be issued to have the alterations effected.

Resolution.—The work may be sanctioned and may be proceeded with on the applicants paying into the credit of the Trustees the sum of Rs. 1,741, and depositing the further sum of Rs. 1,000 for repairs as agreed upon. They should further be required to agree to pay any excess in the Engineer's Estimate should any occur in carrying out the work.

The following were among the papers laid on the table.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 6th Jan. 1893.	For week ending 6th Jan. 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	22	23
" out of " ..	17	18
" transported	12	10
" attended to	1	1
" warped	1	0

DOCK REPORT.

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	9	4
" left	6	3
" remaining in dock	9	9

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	5	9
" left	5	6
" remaining in dock.....	11	8

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 7 January, 1893.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
R I M S Laurence.....	90275	2 days.
I G Cr. Schwalbe docked at....	670	2 days.
S.S. Godavari..... one time.....	182	2 days.

The German Government have just refused to the Anglo-German the use of any of their military bands to play in Chicago. It would be a graceful action upon the part of our authorities (writes Dr. Conan Doyle to the *Times* of Dec. 24) to offer, say, three of our own crack regimental bands, including one of the Guards, to play in the British section of the Exhibition. If, in addition to this, a squadron of our Life Guards were sent over to take part in the opening procession the compliment would be the greater. German and French regimental bands have played in London exhibitions, and American regiments have visited Canadian towns, so that the idea has no claim to novelty.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The fiftieth Report of the Bank of Bombay is as follows :—The directors submit to the shareholders a statement of the Liabilities and Assets and of the Profit and Loss Account of the Bank, as at the close of the half-year on 31st December last.

They have pleasure in reporting that the transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 5,74,527-11-9, to which has to be added the balance carried forward from the previous half-year, Rs. 1,69,312-8-11, making together Rs. 7,43,840-4-8, and which they have decided to apply as under :—To a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax Rs. 5,00,000, Reserve Fund Rs. 1,00,000, carried forward, Rs. 1,43,840-4-8, total Rs. 7,43,840-4-8.

The half-year was marked by great dulness in trade, and by extreme ease in the money market, aggravated in some measure by unusually large shipments of silver from Europe. Throughout, till the 22nd December, the Bank rate stood at only 3 per cent.

The directors are pleased to be able to report that no loss has been incurred.

The directors have appropriated Rs. 1,00,000 to the Reserve Fund, thus raising it to Rs. 37,50,000.

It is with much regret that the directors intimate that Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.; who had been a member of the Board since the Bank's establishment in 1868, resigned his seat owing to declining health. His son, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, was elected to fill the vacancy.

Bombay, 12th January, 1893.

By order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

To the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay.

We have completed the audit of the Bank's accounts for the half-year ended 31st December last.

We counted and examined the cash on hand as at the close of business on that date and checked the closing accounts of the branches with their relative ledgers at head office, and found them correct.

The securities held on account of the Reserve Fund stand at par, and those as investments at under present market prices. The securities against advances, and those deposited by constituents for safe custody, agree with their registers.

The Balance Sheet has been thoroughly checked by us with the books and documents relating thereto, and contains a full and fair statement of the Bank's true position at the close of the half-year.

R. BAUMBACH, } Auditors.
E. N. Settna, }

Bombay, 11th January, 1893.

ABSTRACT BALANCE-SHEET AS ON 31ST DECEMBER 1892.

Liabilities.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	1,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	36,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head office Rs. 60,45,123 6 4			
Do. at Branches... " 27,02,614 3 11			
	87,47,743	10	3
Other Deposits.....	4,48,57,148	5	3
Post Bills	6,303	3	8
Profit.....	7,43,840	4	8
	Rs. 6,80,05,035	7	10

Assets.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities.....	95,98,028	3	11
Other authorised Securities	15,86,902	4	0
Credits on Govt. & do. do.	47,49,568	1	3
Loans on do. do.	1,18,16,990	1	6
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,47,70,515	8	7
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,77,562 8 0			
Applied in reduction ..... " 2,85,000 0 0			
	3,92,562	8	0
Stamps	2,089	11	0
Stationery	15,457	4	7
Adjusting Account.....	1,87,036	6	9
Sundries	3,18,099	5	4
Balances with other Banks	4,53,199	4	7
Cash { at Head Office .....Rs. 1,75,82,763 3 3			
" Branches ..... " 65,31,843 9 1			
	2,41,14,606	12	4
	Rs. 6,80,05,035	7	10

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.
Salaries	1,93,376	8	9
Directors' and Auditors' Fees	10,535	0	0
Rent, Taxes, Insurance and Lighting	5,918	10	7
Law Charges	101	2	0
Telegrams and Postages	2,704	13	7
Miscellaneous Charges	20,105	5	0
Stationery	6,050	10	8
Profit	7,43,810	4	8
	Rs. 9,87,593	7	3

JOHN S. BURN,
Accountant.

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance brought forward.....	1,69,312	8	11
Amount of Discount, Exchange, Commission, Interest, &c., received	8,18,225	14	4
	Rs. 9,87,538	7	3

R. BAUMBACH, } Auditors.
E. N. SETTNA, }

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain W. B. Hickis has been appointed to the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers, on promotion.

Brevet-Major E. Roderic Owen, 1st Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers, is seconded for service with the mission of Sir Gerald Portal to Uganda.

Lieutenant E. J. Keane, Commissariat Transport Department, has been ordered to Hyderabad (Sind), for duty, on return, from furlough, out of India.

The Commander-in-Chief has sanctioned an exchange between Capt. A. G. Crosse, King's Dragoon Guards, and Capt. W. J. S. Fergusson, Duke of Cornwall's L.I.

Captain H. C. E. Cave, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, first class, on relief by Major Kielly, from Bombay to Poona, where he will join the Commissary-General's Office.

Surgeon-Captains H. A. De Lom and H. J. Parry, Medical Staff, having reported their arrival, have been attached to the Station Hospital, Poona, for duty until further orders.

Captain L. C. Dundas, D.S.O., Liverpool Regt., Deputy Assist-Adj.-Genl., Bengal, obtains his majority owing to the recent promotion of Major S. N. Roberts to a half-pay lieutenant-colonelcy.

Brigade-Surgeon James Davidson, Indian Medical Service, having retired from the service, Surgeon-Major W. Barren has been confirmed in the medical charge of the Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Sanction has been accorded to the revised rules, for the grant of the prizes for good swordsmanship and good lance practice, to regiments of British Cavalry, contained in Army Order 137 of 1892 being made applicable to India.

The following moves of Commissariat Transport Officers has been ordered :—Major B. L. Reilly, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, Poona, on relief by Major G. C. Dobbs, after the close of the Camp of Instruction, to Bombay, as Chief Commissariat Officer.

Surgeon-Captain C. C. Reilly, A. M. S., having, on the 9th January, reported his arrival from sick leave to England, is directed, under instructions from Army Head-quarters, to remain in the Allahabad District. He is accordingly attached to the Allahabad Station Hospital for duty until further orders.

The Secretary of State has decided that a Commander-in-Chief is allowed to take out with him three officers of his personal staff, as a matter of personal convenience, and in view of his possibly desiring to select officers from regiments out of India ; but if he does not exercise this privilege at the time, it must necessarily lapse.

We are afraid that the unpaid attaches of the Intelligence Branch at Army Head-quarters in India will have had their hopes of titular distinction vainly raised by a statement which recently appeared in our columns. The designation of Staff-Captain or Staff-Lieutenant is to be given to paid attaches only, and not to the "great unpaid," as they are jestingly called in Simla.

The 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, for Quetta, will leave Karachi and Hyderabad on the 9th March, by rail, in relief of the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, and will arrive at Quetta on the 12th March. The 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers will not await the arrival of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, but will leave Quetta on the 7th idem, and will be railed from Quetta, arriving at Hyderabad and Karachi on the 10th March.

The Poona Volunteers are in a bad way for officers, like many other Volunteer Corps in India, but it is not helping the movement or the Volunteers themselves by appointing gentlemen as officers who are nine months of the year in the districts. What is wanted is that the officers should be residents of Poona or Kirkee, so that they may be able to look after and become acquainted with their men all the year round.

The Government of India having decided on the transfer of the Mhow Heavy Field Battery from the Bombay to the Bengal Command, orders have been issued for the march of the battery, complete with guns, horses, bullocks, elephants, equipment, &c., from Mhow, on the 13th instant, to Mooltan, *via* Sipri, Agra, Ludhiana, and Jullunder, arriving there in April, by which time the old Fort at Mooltan will be got in readiness for the reception of the battery. The families and heavy baggage will remain at Mhow until further orders.

A strong draft of the 2nd Bn. of the Leicestershire Regiment has been placed under orders to proceed from Chatham to embark for India, to augment the strength of the 1st Bn.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We are sorry to hear that Surgeon Dimsey, R. N., of H. M. S. Boadicea, has been invalided home and leaves Calcutta for England in the P. and O. steamer Bengal.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Standbridge, R. A., Superintendent, Gun-Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, proceeds to England in March next for the purpose of acquiring the latest information regarding the manufacture of gun-carriages and mountings intended for use in India.

Sanction has been given to the Companies of Garrison Artillery at Thayetmyo and Rangoon changing stations so as to enable the Company at the former station to undergo its annual practice with the heavy guns. The two Companies will be concentrated at Rangoon as a special artillery practice camp for the cold weather.

The report that the Maharaja of Kuch Behar will take a polo team to Australia this year is revived.

Our Jubbulpore correspondent writes :—The Chief Commissioner resumed his journey towards Saugor on 11th instant. Rumours are rife that Sir Anthony MacDonell is to succeed Sir Charles Elliott, (who is going on six months' leave) as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and that Sir Edward Buck is to be Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. A water rate scheme drawn up by the Municipality—not the Nagpore scheme—has been approved by the Chief Commissioner. The weather is abnormally cold. Such intense cold has never been known in Jubbulpore for many years.

The gross receipts from Guaranteed and State railways in India to the end of the calendar year show a decrease of about 110 lakhs of rupees as compared with the corresponding period in 1891. Sir David Barbour, in his Budget estimates, calculated upon a falling-off in the earnings, but not to this extent : about 75 lakhs was the figure at which he placed it. Fortunately the expenditure has been less than was anticipated ; so that, instead of being 35 lakhs to the bad on railways, the Finance Minister will only be some 20 lakhs on the wrong side. The North-Western State Railway with a decrease of 66 lakhs and the Great Indian Peninsula with one of nearly 42 lakhs are mainly responsible for the loss. The Bengal-Nagpur, the last new line of any importance, has also suffered to the extent of over 3½ lakhs. The general stagnation of trade is the cause of these lower earnings, but with bumper crops in the current year the railway traffic of the country should revive.

It will be some years before the Bengal-Assam Railway opens out the Cachar Valley and the tracts which lie to the North-East of Shillong, for work on great undertakings of this kind proceeds slowly at first. The Engineers, however, have now taken up the land required from Chittagong to Comillah, and for the branch line from Luksam to Chandpur, and the construction of the line on these sections will proceed simultaneously. A fertile district will be tapped to begin with, and the Chandpur branch is expected to attract a large volume of trade, as the terminus will be just below the junction of the main stream of the Ganges and the Megna river. Narainguj, the great jute centre, lies only some 25 miles upstream from Chandpur, and it cannot but come within the influence of the new railway. When the southern sections are completed even before the rails have been laid into Cachar, Chittagong should rapidly advances in importance as an Indian seaport.

At the Convocation of the Punjab University on Wednesday the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Rattigan, took occasion to denounce the custom of *dalali* or touting by pleaders. It is notorious that both in Lahore and Allahabad the custom prevails to a disgraceful extent, to the great discredit of the Bar and to the material detriment of legitimate practitioners. Mr. Rattigan's position not only as Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, but as head of the Lahore Bar, ought to give his words great weight, and it is to be hoped the exposure will lead to the adoption of some measures which will put a stop to an odious and wholly indefensible practice.

Mr. F. J. Spring, Chief Engineer on the East Coast Railway, has arrived in Calcutta, where he will submit to the Public Works Department his plans for the immediate construction of the Godavery bridge. He is, we believe, strongly in favour of completing the line to Vizagapatam as quickly as possible, in order to utilise the fine harbour there.

Dr. Robertson will take only a small escort with him to Chitral. The new Mehtar has expressed the most friendly feelings towards the British Government, and he will welcome the presence of a Political Officer at his capital as showing to the Chitralis and Afghans that his accession to power has been fully acknowledged by the Indian authorities.

At the Sealdah Police Court on Monday a native crew of a country boat were charged with criminal breach of trust. They were putting a large consignment of rice on board the French ship Le Champenois, when a bag fell on the deck and burst. It was then discovered that the so-called rice was more than one-half sand ; nine other bags on being examined were found to contain a similar mixture. The defendants confessed their guilt. The case is pending.

The Thall outpost in the Kurram Valley is to be held by a detachment from the regiment garrisoning the Samana range, as a temporary measure.

The Dufferin Hospital in Calcutta is, it is feared a failure, that is for its original purpose, and for the benefit of *purdah nashins*, of whom there are practically none. The probabilities are in favour of the valuable buildings which it occupies being eventually disposed of, and the Institution taking a shape more in harmony with local needs : the handsome fund available still expressing the benevolent aims of its pious founders.

The second tour of the Inspector-General of Artillery in India is as follows :—Meerut, January 13th to 15th ; Saugor Artillery Camp, 16th to 20th ; Secunderabad, 22nd to 27th ; Bangalore, 28th to February 2nd ; Madras, February 3rd to 7th ; Rangoon, 11 to 15th; Calcutta, 18th to 23rd ; Allahabad, 24th to 28th ; Cawnpore, 28th to March 3rd ; Lucknow, March 3rd to 7th ; Fyzabad, 7th to 9th ; Meerut, 10th to 13th ; Agra ; 13th to 15th ; Bombay, 17th to 18th ; Aden, 22nd to 28th ; Bombay, April 2nd to 8th ; arriving in Simla on April 12.

Regarding the Ruby Mines no decision will be pronounced as to the reduction or postponement of the payment of rent until the Chief Commissioner has reported to the Government of India on the subject. One arrangement suggested is for the Company to mortgage the output of the mines to the Government.

For some time back the Calcutta import firms have been complaining that the exchange banks are overstepping the bounds of legitimate banking business by allowing drafts against shipments of European merchandise to stand over after maturity, taking on themselves the work of landing and warehousing the goods, and delivering them in instalments against proportionate payments, a high rate of interest being charged on the unpaid balances. The banks have now agreed to cease a practice, to which fair objection could undoubtedly be taken. At a meeting of the London Managers held about the 15th December, it was decided that on and after the 1st of March next, no partial deliveries of goods imported to India would be granted ; exception being made in the case of petroleum only.

The new irrigation circle in Burma, of which we spoke sometime ago, is to be formed at once. There will for the present be three divisions under Mr. Joscelyne ; the first, or eastern division, to include the Nyoungyan, Minhla, and Kyaukse tanks ; the second, or northern, to cover the Madaya Canal project ; the third, or central, to comprise the Mu Canal project. For the present the northern and central divisions will engage in survey work only.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Chronicle* learns from Tiflis that the harbour authorities of the port of Uzun-Ada, the Caspian terminus of the Central Asian Railway, have received orders to build landing stages suitable for the disembarkation of horses and artillery.

Their representations having been dismissed with scant courtesy by the Port Commissioners, the Calcutta merchants have taken their protests against the policy being pursued in regard to the Kidderpore Docks to the Lieutenant-Governor. Extracts from their memorial will be found in another column. Conceived in metropolitan vanity by the Port authorities as a countercheck to the maritime advance of Bombay and Karachi, these docks were carried out in the teeth of protests and warnings from the mercantile community in Calcutta ; and now that project is an accomplished fact, and the community are saddled with the cost, the representations of the merchants regarding the most speedy and equitable way of bringing the docks into use and paying their charges, are steadily disregarded. The Lieutenant-Governor has now an excellent opportunity to earn the gratitude of the Calcutta community by interfering to put a stop to a policy of obstinate unreason.

The Military Accounts office, Kashmir and Jammu, has been placed under Mr. Kiernander, from the 3rd of January, 1893. The Accounts offices of the Forests and Post and Telegraph Departments will also be soon incorporated with the Accountant-General's office. This will relieve the State from unnecessary expenditure.

Government in the Military Department has replied as follows to a petition from Mangalore praying for the retention of troops at that place :—"The memorialists will be informed that Government are now taking steps for strengthening the Police Force and improving its armament, and that his Excellency the Governor in Council regrets his inability to accede to their request for the retention of troops at Mangalore."

The Bengal Government have prescribed a fixed scale of rewards for killing sharks in the Hooghly. The rewards vary from eight annas to five rupees, according to size.

The Madras High Court has practically decided to restrict the powers of its Taxing Officer, and Attorneys' bills exceeding the proposed minimum will in future be taxed by one of the Honourable Judges themselves. At the same time, the present authorised charges for drafting and copying are likely to be considerably reduced ; but on the other hand, it is considered that the present scale of fees for Attorneys' attendance in Court is inadequate, and the rate will probably be raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. Before any new rules are passed it is to be hoped that a careful comparison will be made with those in force under other High Courts in India.

Judgment in rather an unusual case was delivered the other day by the District Court of Chittoor, North Arcot District. About two years ago, Mr. E. L. F. Cavendish, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Vellore, in the course of business, signed the release certificate of a civil prisoner, who was incarcerated in the Vellore Jail for debt, before the proper time of expiry of imprisonment. The plaintiff in the civil case filed a suit for damages against Mr. Cavendish to the extent of about Rs. 3,000 or thereabouts in the District Court of North Arcot and he has been awarded Rs. 200 as damages with costs. Mr. Cavendish is now on long furlough in England.

The Prime Minister of Nepal, after visiting the Golden Temple and the other places of interest at Amritsar, left, accompanied by the Resident in Nepal, for Lahore, which was reached on the forenoon of the 9th instant. He was met by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Fanshawe, by a Secretary to the Punjab Government, and an Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor, by Colonel Lydiard, and a Staff Officer from Mian Mir. The 20th Punjab Infantry furnished the guard-of-honour. His Excellency drove off to the house of Lala Mela Ram, which had been secured for his use. Next day Sir Bir Shamshere was received by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who shortly afterwards paid a return visit to the Maharaja. In the evening the Maharaja, with a small suite, and accompanied by Colonel Wylie and staff, set out for Rawalpindi. His departure was private. Rawalpindi was reached early on Friday morning. On the platform, to meet the Maharaja, were the following officers :—Mr. Thorburn, Commissioner ; Colonel Shakespear, A. A. G. ; Captain Gough, A.-C.-D. to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief ; Major Mowu, A.-D.-C. to General Sir Elles, and Captain Massey, who is in charge of the arrangements for his Excellency. A guard-of-honour of the 33rd P. L was in attendance.

The Bengal Government has requested officials to desist from the practice of recommending candidates for direct appointment to the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service, on the ground that it is the settled policy of Government to make such appointments on the result of the annual competitive examinations.

A Chinese official contributes to the new number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* a short but highly interesting paper on the opium question in China. The case is stated with admirable terseness, and forms an effective counterblast to the class of literature associated with the name of the Ati-Opium Society.

From the 24th to the 30th ultimo, 5 East Indians, 19 Native Christians, 263 Hindus and 35 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 323 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous year was 378. The death are thus classified :—1 from cholera, 9 from measles, 107 from fevers, 34 from dysentery, 12 from diarrhœa, and 160 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 37·1 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 43·4 per 1,000 per annum.

The Russian War Minister—General Vannoffsky—has demanded and obtained the Czar's permission to draft two of the three divisions of the army now stationed in the Caucasus to the Western frontiers of European Russia at whatever time and in whatever manner the Minister may deem desirable.

Intelligence has been received at St. Petersburg that a considerable quantity of cotton grown in Russian Central Asia has lately been sold for export to North Germany. The fact is accounted for by the relatively higher price of American cotton.

A Calcutta financial paper states that news has been received in Calcutta of a very heavy failure in the jute trade in London, which must seriously affect a very popular member of the Calcutta mercantile community, who left for home last mail, and for whom general sympathy is expressed. We have the very best authority, writes the *Pioneer*, for saying that the paragraph must have been written under a misapprehension. No news of any failure in the jute trade has been received this week in Calcutta, nor is there reason to think that any firm trading in the article has incurred losses to an extent necessitating suspension.

The South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 17th December were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 69,975-1-4, and for goods, etc., Rs. 90,359-14-8, making altogether Rs. 1,60,335-0-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 144-15-6. During the corresponding week in 1891, the receipts were Rs. 1,38,229-14-2, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 153-6-8.

Nine lives have been lost by an explosion of dynamite on Dec. 28, at a tunnel in course of construction at Hunter's Point, New York. Some cartridges used for blasting purposes were being thawed near a fire when they blew up, wrecking the tunnel and damaging buildings in all directions.

The Turkish Government will shortly ask contractors to tender for the construction of a bridge 400 metres long across the Euphrates.

The Emperor William sent Queen Victoria as a Christmas gift a beautiful photographic album, containing forty-three large views of the interior and exterior of the recently restored Schlosskirche of Wittenberg.

The *World* hears that the modest sum of £800 per week was demanded for one large villa in Florence which was inspected on behalf of the Queen ; and the expenses of her Majesty's Continental trip will be considerably reduced by Lady Crawford's loan to her of the Villa Palmieri. The average outlay from the Civil List and Privy Purse in connection with the Queen's annual spring visit to the Continent is about £11,000.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

ADDRESS BY MR. WADDINGTON.

Mr. Waddington, in addressing those assembled at the prize distribution at the Rajkumar College, last week, said : Sir Charles Ollivant, Ladies and Gentlemen, —In performing the duty which to-day devolves upon me in the absence of the Principal of the College, Mr. Macnaghten, of saying a few words introductory to our annual distribution of prizes, I cannot but feel that I am placed in a position of more difficulty than usually falls to the lot of those who have to perform similar duties. For speakers upon such occasions have generally a history of experiences in the past upon which they can dilate, experiences which belong to them as well as to the institution whose history they tell ; and so, as they pass that history in review, and mark the stages of change and of progress, their words possess a personal and particular interest which any words of mine must necessarily be without. I would remind you that 21 years have passed, and 21 speech days, since the foundation of the College, and this year for the first time the annual speech day occurs without the presence of either of those whose labours in the past have made the college what it is. We have to regret the absence of Mr. Macnaghten and of Mr. Turkhad, and in their absence it cannot but be fitting that what I have to say about the past or the future of the college should be brief. The few facts and figures, therefore, which I am called on to lay before you, Sir, I shall present as briefly as possible. But there yet remain one or two other points upon which I have no such desire to be silent. We congratulate ourselves, in the first place, that you, Sir, have been able to preside on this occasion; and I am not only speaking for myself, but for all present, when I say that we are much indebted to you for having thus added to the duties and labours which we know to be already so numerous and so arduous, and I feel too that I am not speaking for myself but for every one of the Rajkumars, who will to-day receive a prize from your hands, that the prize will not only be enhanced in value from that fact, and from the fact that the book will bear your signature on its title page, but also that there is no one whom we should have more heartily welcomed to preside on this occasion. (Cheers) In the records of former gatherings may be read the names of many distinguished personages—heads of Departments, the Bishop of Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief, Governors of the Presidency—but I do not hesitate to say that there is no visit which we could have regarded as a greater honour to us than that of Sir Charles Ollivant. I believe, Sir, that this may be the last time that you may thus publicly address us ; I hope it may not be so ; but if it be, I can only consider it exceptionally fortunate that circumstances have this year permitted you to be present. We may congratulate ourselves also on the present occasion upon the presence of the Educational Inspector of the Northern Division, Mr. Giles, who has more than once conducted the annual examination of the college, and whose kindly interest in it and labours on its behalf are very well known to those who are connected with it. And while thanking all those here present to-day, manifesting by their presence a kind interest in the welfare of this institution, I must specially express my pleasure at the presence of our visitors from the Rajkot Garrison, although I regret to learn that Captain Scallon has been unfortunately kept away by an accident. The 23rd Regiment has not been long in Rajkot ; but it would be impossible, in any length of time, to have shown a more friendly spirit and to have offered more hearty assistance to us in all those matters wherein we can meet upon a common ground. Noted as they are as a regiment in the Presidency for their efficiency and skill in athletics, we have seen and enjoyed many exhibitions of it in their gymnasium ; they have heartily joined in and encouraged the college games and sports, and have given the readiest help in every endeavour here to impart the rudiments of a military training. By the kindness too of the Officer Commanding the Cavalry, we have been able to avail ourselves of the services of a capable Drill-master who superintends our parade; and the Inspecting Officer, of the Kathiawar Imperial Service Corps, has been always ready to help us in these endeavours. To acknowledge their kindness is the least that I can do here to-day. This year, for the first time, I believe, in the history of the college, the annual examination has been conducted by the Director of Public Instruction. His report upon that examination has been already before you, Sir, and I need not, therefore, remark upon it in detail.

With regard to our system of education, generally, however, I am glad to note that the Director this year expressed his opinion that our highest class has reached the level of the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, and would be qualified for entrance to an University career. (Applause.) You are aware, Sir, that in an institution of this kind we do not aim solely at scholastic results ; and to attain these it is perhaps more difficult here than elsewhere ; but it is nevertheless desirable that we should be guided by some educational standard, and it is, therefore, satisfactory to learn that that standard has this year been maintained. The number of Kumars on the college roll has always been held an important consideration, and has sometimes been a matter of anxiety. It has been so often pointed out that I need hardly do so again now that in a college recruited from so limited a class fluctuations in numbers must be accepted as inevitable. There is no immediate cause for anxiety on this head. At the end of September, 1891, the number on the rolls was 41 ; and according to the list which is now before you, Sir, it will be seen that there was exactly the same number at the end of September, 1892. Seven Kumars left the College in the interval, and seven have joined it ; and so far there is nothing of which we can complain. But I must point out that the present number is exceptionally high ; that the average of attendance over a large number of years is considerably lower, little over 32 ; that a number of our students are now approaching the age at which they must leave the college ; and that, therefore, we shall very shortly need to be strongly reinforced if the healthy condition of the college is to be maintained. Your assistance in this matter, Sir, has been so often given before that I need hardly ask for it again ; but it remains a matter for regret that of late years the college has not been recruited by any wards of Government from districts beyond Gujarat. The health of the college has, on the whole, I am glad to say, been excellent. With the exception of a single dangerous case of fever, there has been no serious sickness or ailment among us. In other matters the year under report calls for little comment. No year, I think, ever passes over the college without some mark of the liberality of the Chiefs who support it ; and this year will witness some real, if not ostentatious, improvements. The jungles of grass-plot, which now somewhat disfigure our quadrangle, will very shortly, I hope, be reduced to order ; a new floor will be laid down in the racquet court ; thorough ventilation has been effected in the stables and other out buildings ; and we are shortly to be given a capable farrier to be put in charge of them. Improvements in the system of drainage have been already carried out ; and in all this I should certainly be wanting in my duty if I did not express my very real obligation to the Agency Engineer, Mr. Booth, who, although he is probably very nearly the busiest man in Kathiawar, yet has always time to listen to requests for his advice and his assistance. I would ask you, Sir, to turn to the list of prizes which you are to kindly distribute. In the first class, by the generosity of the Thakore Sahib of Gondal, a handsome prize is annually given to the boy who heads the list of marks in all subjects together for the year. This has been won by Lakhabha, of Jamnagar, who, although he was surpassed by Bawawala of Vadia, in his English subjects, made up for the deficiency by hard work in others, especially in mathematics and science, in which he has taken great pains and attained considerable proficiency. He has been the head of the college during the year, and by his exemplary conduct out of school hours as well as by his hard work in class and in the laboratory, he very fully deserves his prize.

In this class there are two other prizes for which we are also indebted to the liberality of particular Chiefs. H. H. the Maharaja of Idar gives a prize for proficiency in English, including composition, writing, and translation. The Maharaja of Bhowagar gives a gold medal in commemoration of the Governorship of Sir James Fergusson for proficiency in English speaking only, which is rightly regarded as an important branch of a Kumar's education here. Both these prizes have been won by Bawawala of Vadia, and I must say a word here of congratulation to him on his success. Knowing as I do that he is not naturally gifted with a good memory, and finds a difficulty in committing to heart, I consider that his success and the pains which have led to it, are especially praiseworthy. And there is another word which I must add. For the past year Bawawala has been in command of the college squadron, which a short while ago at the invitation of the Officer Commanding at Rajkote took part in the Queen's Parade for the first day of the year. In the riding-shool and on the parade-ground, Bawawala has shown perseverance, patience, and good humour on occasions when those qualities are not always easy to command ; and they are qualities which I cannot allow to pass unnoticed by any word of recognition on my part to-day. The second is a large and level class, and Takht

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE IN DUBLIN.

LATE on Saturday night (Dec. 24), as our telegrams told us, an attempt was made to blow up the offices of the Detective Department of the Dublin Metropolitan Police in Exchange-court, a narrow and short cul-de-sac off Dame-street, almost facing Parliament-street. The end of Exchange-court is occupied on the ground floor by the mess-room of the detective department, and overhead by the rear of the library and other offices of the Chief Secretary for Ireland. The explosion occurred on the left side of the court leading into the office in which practically the business of the detective department is carried on. The report was so loud as to be heard in all parts of the city. The windows overlooking the spot were broken, the pathway was damaged, and an internal wall in the police-station had fissures made in it in two places. Detective Synnott, who is supposed to have been entering the building at the time, was shockingly mutilated, and died shortly after removal to a hospital.

On the following day the neighbourhood of the place was thronged by crowds of sightseers. The court, however, had been carefully closed against the public, a chain barrier having been constructed, and a special force of constables stationed to prevent the curious from entering. The scene was visited in the course of the morning by Mr. John Morley, the Chief Secretary, Mr. MacDermott, the Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Serjeant Hemphill, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, and Mr. Harrell, the Chief Commissioner of Police for Dublin, and other officials. The examination showed that the damage was more extensive than was at first supposed.

An inquest was held on Dec. 26 on the remains of Detective-officer Patrick Synnott. Several witnesses spoke to hearing the explosion and finding Synnott in a mutilated condition at the spot where it occurred. Dr. Tickborne gave it as his opinion that a "high explosive such as dynamite" was used. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That Patrick Synnott died in Jervis-street Hospital upon the 25th inst. from shock and hemorrhage caused by injuries to the right arm and leg and head on the 24th inst. in Exchange-court. That the said injuries were caused by an explosion of some substance of a high class placed there by some person or persons unknown. We desire to strongly recommend to the kind consideration of the authorities the family of the deceased, to whom we tender the expression of our most sincere sympathy."

On Dec. 28 detachments not only of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, but of the Royal Irish Constabulary, the Fire-Brigade, the Garrison Military Police, and the Gloucester Regiment followed the remains of Detective Synnott to Glasnevin Cemetery. Over 100 carriages were in the procession, among them being that of the Lord Mayor.

A man said to have recently returned from America was arrested at Nenagh (Tipperary) on Dec. 27 in connection with the explosion, but was released from custody yesterday.

At a special meeting of the Irish National Federation in New Tipperary, on Dec. 26, Father Humphreys, who presided, said the outrage was the work of enemies of Ireland intended to injure political prisoners and Home Rule prospects. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That this meeting condemns in the strongest terms the fiendish outrage perpetrated in Dublin on Christmas Eve, resulting in the loss of one innocent life, and that we express our deep regret at the death of an innocent man, who has been so barbarously murdered."

At Cork, on Dec. 27, a public meeting, presided over by the Mayor, was held for the purpose of condemning the Dublin explosion. Mr. M. Healy, M. P., moved a resolution expressing "strong detestation and condemnation of the atrocious crime," which, after being supported by the High Sheriff and other speakers, was unanimously agreed to.

The *Dublin Independent* publishes an interview with Mr. John Redmond, M.P., on the explosion. He said if there was a political motive at the bottom of the outrage it must have been perpetrated by enemies of Mr. Morley. Mr. Morley had no enemies amongst Irish Nationalists, whatever section they belonged to. Unless the whole matter was speedily explained, its effect would be to injure Mr. Morley and to weaken the Government. The effect of the explosion might be to prevent the release of Egan; but he trusted Mr. Morley would have the courage to carry out the intention which he (Mr Redmond) believed was formed to restore Egan to his family.

PRECAUTIONS IN LONDON.

Information of the outrage was received at Scotland yard early on Sunday morning, (25th ult.), and was at at once transmitted to all the stations within the metropolitan area. The telegram was read out to the men on parade on Sunday morning, and orders were issued that the force of police on duty at the various Government offices at Whitehall, the Law Courts, and other public buildings, should be considerably increased. The City Police received similar instructions, and extra men were put on at the Mansion House, Royal Exchange, Bank, and a number of other buildings.

The *Daily Chronicle* asserts that the reappearance of this particular species of crime will draw attention to the prophecy uttered by Maj. Le Caron. He declared that the dynamite wing of the American-Irish societies had lost nothing of its intention and abated nothing of its determination, and that unless the British Government was prepared to spend more money on its preventive police it would suffer fresh outrages in the future. These may have been wild words, but this occurrence affords them a real or a fictitious justification, and will enable him to claim the fulfilment of his prophecy. The American dynamite conspirators have never ceased to resent the fact that Mr. Parnell took the control of the movement from them and transmuted it from a criminal into a constitutional enterprise. If the result of this latest act of crime should be to embitter and embarrass an alliance which has become so happy and so powerful, the dearest purpose of their hearts would have been achieved.

PROF. MAX MULLER ON SILVER.

PROF. MAX MULLER writes from Oxford to the editor of the *Times*:—Sir,—I am not aware that any learned treatise dealing with the difficulties arising from the depreciation of silver has been discovered as yet among the papyri of Egypt. But there is better evidence of how the ancient people dealt with this difficulty—namely, their gold and silver coins which exist in our museums. Though, as your correspondent "B. S." remarks in the *Times*, "Silver was nothing accounted of in the days of Solomon," and "Solomon made silver to be as stones in Jerusalem," yet the ratio between silver and gold, when coined, was strictly maintained and the commercial transactions between Palestine, Phœnicia, Egypt, Persia, and Greece seem never to have been disturbed by the depreciation of one of the two metals. After weighing thousands of gold and silver coins Professor Brugsch has shown that the ratio between silver and gold in the Egyptian coins was always maintained at 1 to 12½, while Dr. Brandes has shown that in Babylon and all the countries which adopted the Babylonian standard it was 1 to 13-1-3. There have been slight fluctuations, and there are instances of debased coinage in ancient as well as in modern times. But for international trade and tribute the old Babylonian standard was maintained for a very long time. How, in spite of the uncertain quantity of silver and gold in the markets of the ancient world, in spite of the varying cost of production and of the fluctuating demand for either silver or gold at different times and in different countries, this standard was maintained is difficult to say, unless we suppose that the right of coining money was reserved for the King, and that in ancient times his warranty was considered of greater value than it is in our days of free coinage and slight seigniorage. Whatever it was, the fact remains that from the sixteenth century, B.C., or, at all events, if we restrict our remarks to coined money, from the seventh century, B.C., to nearly our own time, the appreciation of gold has not been more than 1 2-3, from 13 1-3 to 15. We know that at various periods in the history of the world—for instance, at the time of the Persian wars, of the discovery of the East India, and of the conquest of America—there was a sudden influx of one or the other of the precious metals; yet the common sense of the great commercial nations of antiquity, in their anxiety to safeguard the interests both of their wholesale and retail traders, seems to have been able to maintain the respect for the relative value of silver and gold coin, if safeguarded by the warranty of the State. I am not going to rush into the question of bime allism—where wrens make prey and eagles dare not perch, but remain *silentes et spe*.

DR. NANSEN'S GREENLAND EXPEDITION.

IT is announced from Berlin that the scientific results of Dr. Nansen's journey of exploration across Greenland have now been published. The lowest temperature registered was forty-five degrees below zero (centigrade), and the highest twenty degrees below zero. The account of the substances discovered in the ice to the east of Greenland shows that [illegible] people examination of the quartz proved that [illegible] have come from Behring Straits, and justified Dr. Nansen's conclusion that there is a current which passes over the North Pole—a current Dr. Nansen proposes to utilise in the attempt which he will shortly make to reach the Pole.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN AFRICA.

CAPT. LUGARD has published two pamphlets dealing with the accusations made against him and Capt. Williams in their administration of Uganda. Part of what Capt. Lugard says has already appeared in the recent White Paper issued by the Foreign Office. The new matter goes to show that Capt. Lugard's efforts were all in the direction of preserving peace; that his attitude to the Wa-Franza (the French party), the Wa Ingresa (the English or Protestant party), and the Mahommedans was thoroughly impartial; that the specific accusations brought against the British officers by Monsignor Firth and the White Fathers were false, and false to the knowledge of the Fathers, who, in letters addressed to Capt. Lugard (about the same time they were sending home their charges to Europe), acknowledged the kindness they had received at his hand. One accusation the captain characterises as a lie, which the priests should be compelled by the British Government to retract. In a final review of his proceedings Capt. Lugard says:—

I think that many of the charges must have been made by Monsignor in the belief that I should not hear of them until at least six months after they had appeared in the European papers, and that my reply could not appear until a full year had elapsed and their venom had done its work, and the exact nature of the statements would have been forgotten. If those who are interested in this matter will do me the justice to read through this reply, and also my official reports from Uganda (written in ignorance of these charges), I feel certain that they will be convinced that my sole aim and object have been to do my duty to the utmost of my ability to each section of the people of Uganda, entirely and completely apart from religion. My duties concerned administration only; I dealt with each faction merely as an integral portion of the population, who could claim and should receive justice. The Fathers have painted me as a rancorous and fanatical Protestant, though they well knew the picture to be untrue. The Protestant missions, as the pigeon-holes of the Church Missionary Society can show, have written volumes on my complete subservience to the "fascinating influence of the French Fathers" (Ashe), and declared that it was my policy to rule Uganda through the priests." The Fathers deplore my alleged partiality to the Mahomedans, for whom, they say, I have built schools and mosques, and infer that my main object was to spread the creed of Islam. Can stronger proof be needed that my administration was essentially impartial? In the letter sent by Mwanga to the Queen—despatched after me; when I had already left Uganda—he begs her Majesty to send me back, because my "judgments are just."

The *Daily Chronicle* states that private letters were received on Dec. 23 by Capt. Lugard from Capt. Williams, dated Uganda, Sept. 25. These letters give the first authentic information concerning the illness of Captain Williams and the recent condition of the country. Capt. Williams states that he had been ill with a most violent attack of fever, but was convalescent. He intended, on the doctor's advice, to return to the coast, but was awaiting Maj. Smith's arrival. He speaks in the most hopeful way of the commercial prospects of Uganda, which are developing under the new era of peace. "Things," he says, "are going on very well here," in spite of a few minor difficulties with the Wa-Franza (French) and Mahommedan factions. All the European officers were well, and the Saudanese refugees were most loyal and doing excellently. Kabarega, of Unzoro, was treating for peace, and difficulties in Busoga and Kavirondo were satisfactorily settled.

Reuter's Agency has received the following communication from the British East Africa Company:—

The Imperial British East Africa Company's land telegraph line is now complete from Mombasa to Lamu, via Malindi, Golbanti (Tana river,) and Witu, a distance of about 200 miles. Caravans.—Bishop Tucker arrived safely at Kikuyu on Nov. 6, having had, so far, a prosperous journey, and he hoped to leave that place on Nov. 14 and to arrive in Uganda in the beginning of January. Bishop Tucker speaks gratefully of the kindness and assistance shown to him along the route by the company's officers at the various stations which he had to pass. Capt. Macdonald, R. E., Special Government Commissioner to report on matters in Uganda, was due to arrive in that country on or about Dec. 8. Major Eric Smith left Kikuyu along with Mr. James Martin's caravan on Oct. 8. He was last heard from under date Oct. 28, eighteen miles west-north-west of Nakuru, where, he stated, that all was going well, and that he hoped to be in Kampala on Dec. 3. Following the successful navigation of the Juba river by the sternwheel steamer Kenia, under Capt. Dundas, R. N., that vessel in the month of October made another trip for some 200 miles up the river, trading and establishing friendly relations with the people with satisfactory results. Preparations were being actively made for another expedition, starting about Nov. 9, and returning early in January.

On and after Jan. 2, 1893, parcels will be accepted at any post office for transmission to Mashonaland, and the whole of the postage on parcels for the Bechuanaland Protectorate will be payable at the time of posting The places in the Protectorate and Mashonaland at which parcels will be delivered are as follows:—In the Bechuanaland Protectorate: Kanya, Macloutsie, Molepolole, Palachwe, and Ramoutsa. In Mashonaland: Fern Spruit, Hartley Hill, Lawrencedale, Mazoe, Salisbury, Tuli, Umtali, and Victoria. Parcels for these places mentioned above will be included in the mails for Cape Town despatched from London every Saturday morning. Parcels from the rest of the United Kingdom must be posted so as to reach London not later than Friday night. The postage rates on parcels for South Africa will now stand as follows: To Cape Town and Durbar, 9d. per lb.; to the rest of the Cape Colony and Natal, 1s. per lb; to British Bechuanaland, the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal, 1s. 3d. per lb.; to the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Mashonaland, 2s. 2d. per pound.—"Notice having been received that the present means of transport in the trans-Protectorate beyond British Bechuanaland are inadequate for the conveyance of book and sample packets, such packets must not for the present be posted for transmission to places in the Trans-Protectorate—namely, Tati, Maggwe, and Buluwayo."

Mr. Cecil Rhodes arrived at Monte Carlo on Dec. 24.—Mr. Duncan, Surveyor-General of Mashonaland, and Mr. Walrond, of the Foreign Office, were passengers by the Union Company's steamer Moor, which has arrived at Southampton from Cape Town.—Mr. Joseph Thomson, the African traveller, proposes to call the British "Sphere of influence" north of the Zambesi and west of Lake Nyassa by the name of "Living stonia."—Mr. Moreing, the chairman of the London directors of the Mozambique Company, has replied to Mr. Rhodes' protest to the Foreign Office in connection with the Delimitation Commission in South-East Africa by a counter protest addressed to Lord Rosebery, in which he alleges that misstatements have been made with regard to the Mozambique Company. He says that the Mozambique Company had spent large sums of money in discovering and developing Manica and Sofala before the existence of the British South Africa Company.—The East African Protectorate costs Germany an annual outlay of more than 2,500,000 marks (£125,000).

THE VICEROY OF INDIA AND SILVER.

WRITING on the subject of silver in its usual fortnightly article on Indian affairs, the *Times* says:—

If the Government of India is left to itself, everyone who has studied its recent utterances foresees the course which it will probably take. The present Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council has, in his published book, stated the case for an intelligent bimetallism with an admirable combination of official authority and academic skill. The present Viceroy himself has indicated, so far as the proper reticence of the situation permits, to the Mysore Planters' Association, and on other occasions, his general concurrence with those who advocate Government action with a view to artificially maintaining the gold value of the rupee. We use the word "present" in reference to both the Viceroy and his Finance Minister, for the term of office of both of Lord Lansdowne and of Sir David Barbour, even if availed of to its extreme length, expires before the close of the coming year. It seems almost certain that the next Viceroy of India will be chosen with a special view to his financial experience and to the confidence which his name and public record inspire in British and European circles of Finance. The circumstance that Sir Auckland Colvin has now completed his lieutenant Governor-ship of the North-western Province of India, and is thus available for Egypt, seems to point irresistibly to Lord Cromer as the coming Viceroy—Lord Cromer, who, as Sir Evelyn Baring, was the hardest-headed Finance Minister whom India has seen since Mr. James Wilson. It also appears certain that the next Financial Member of the Governor-General's Council will not be a bimetallist in any form or degree. Under these circumstances, with the term of office both of the Indian Viceroy and Finance Minister expiring next year, and with the improbability of their successors sharing their views on currency questions, it is natural that protests should be arriving from India against allowing to the outgoing regime an altogether free hand.

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CHRISTMAS IN ENGLAND.

"IF the sun shines clear and bright on Christmas Day, it promises a peaceful year, free from clamours and strife, and fore-tells much plenty to come; but if the wind blow stormy towards sunset it betokens sickness in the spring and autumn quarters." If there be any truth in this old saw, called from the Shepherd's Kalendar, the prospects for the coming year must be fair indeed; for a brighter and more exhilarating Christmas Day than Sunday it would be difficult to imagine. The air was it is true, shrewd and keen, and there were very few places in Great Britain in which a hard frost had not been experienced on Saturday night. At many of the Continental stations the temperature was low; but in the south of France the weather was comparatively mild.

Christmas doles were distributed in accordance with custom by many of the missions and charitable organisations of the Metropolis on Saturday; and on Sunday large congregations attended the Christmas services in the various places of worship in the Metropolis. The preachers included Dean Gregory, at St. Paul's, Dean Bradley, at Westminster Abbey, Archdeacon Farrar, at St. Margeret's, Canon Curteis, at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, the Rev. Stopford Brooke, at Bedford Chapel, Dr. Parker, at the City Tempie, Dr. Pierson, at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, the Rev. Archibald Brown, at the East London Tabernacle, the Rev. F. B. Meyer, at Carlist Church, Westminster Bridge-road, and Dr. Brooke Herford, at Rosslyn Hill Chapel.

Magnificent weather favoured the holiday-maker in London on Boxing Day. The traffic, of course, was not nearly so great as on the spring and summer holidays, but there was a considerable movement to the parks in the morning, and to the various houses of entertainment in the afternoon and evening, these houses being in most instances crowded to excess. At Drury Lane the new pantomime of "Little Bo-peep" was most successfully launched. Its great feature proved to be a procession of groups of characters from nursery stories, beginning with "Alice in Wonderland." At the New Olympic a remarkable success was achieved in the production of "Dick Whittington." Pantomimes were also produced at the Grand Theatre, the "Naughty Forty Thieves;" "The Babes in the Wood," at the Standard; "The Enchanted Cat; or, the King of the Gold Mines, and the Seat of King Rat," at the Surrey; "Robinson Crusoe; or, the Good Friday that came before Saturday," at the Elephant and Castle; "The man in the Moon," at the Britannia; "Cinderella," at the Pavilion; "Little Red Riding Hood; or, Harlequin Bluff King Hall and Herne the Hunter," at the Marylebone; and at the theatre in the Royal Artillery Barracks, at Woolwich, a large audience was charmed with "Robinson Crusoe," on an entirely new model. In a bright opening scene Oceana, the fairy queen, and Hurricanos, a malignant spirit, cavil about young Crusoe, who presently enters in the course of a May Day festival in which his sweetheart Polly is the Rose-queen. Will Atkins, a droll fellow, makes comic love both with Polly and with Crusoe's mother, and eventually, at the instigation of Hurricanos, the whole of the principal characters find themselves carried off by one Captain Bosser in the pirate clipper "Saucy Kipper." While at sea Crusoe is accused by Will Atkins of robbing the captain; and is about to be hanged when the fairy Oceana comes to his deliverance and Atkins is condemned to die instead. Hurricanos, thus baffled, fires the ship and explodes the magazine, with startling effect; but all parties contrive to reach the shore, there to encounter the King of the Cannibals and his black army. Crusoe saves Friday in the orthodox fashion, and ultimately, with the assistance of the fairies, concludes a treaty with the King which allows his visitors to return home in a passing ship. The whole pantomime is merry, and the acting is good in every department. Though all the actors and some of the actresses belong to the garrison they are mostly experienced in the work, and there is nothing of the amateur order apparent in the performance. Miss Daisy Rivers plays the part of Crusoe and Miss Leah Halter represents Polly; Sergt.-Maj. Roberts appears as Will Atkins, Mr. late Corporal Bolton is an amusing Mrs. Crusoe, and Mr. L. Francis is well suited in the character of Capt. Booser. As the Cannibal King and his Queen, good work is done by Mr. (late Gunner) Lee and Mrs. E. Fletcher, and the Brothers M'Cormack, breakdown dancers, are clever. Bombardier Hawtin, Sergt. Smith, and Gunner Harvey have other parts among the mortals, and the immortals are represented by Miss L. Alexander, Miss B. Rayner, Mrs. C. E. E. Haynes, and Sergeant W. H. Jones. The scenery has been painted by Mr. C. Froude, and some appropriate music has been written by Mr. B. J. Hancock. The orchestra is supplied by the Royal Artillery Band, and conducted by Sergeant-Major Walker. The Boxing Day entertainments also included the first representation of Mr. Herman's new drama, "Eagle Joe," at the Princess's, and special programmes at many of the principal places of amusement. At the Adelphi there was a crowded house to witness Mr. Charles Warner, Miss Dorothy Dorr, Mr. W. L. Abingdon, Miss Clara Jecks, and other popular actors in "The Lost Paradise." There are at least forty provincial houses where the customary pantomimes were not produced.

Further Christmas gifts to the poor have been distributed during the week, and pathetic scenes were witnessed at the Assembly Hall, Mile End-road, on Dec. 22, where a dinner was provided by the Dockers' Union for children of unemployed riverside workers. Famished little ones, regardless of rules as to tickets, struggled with painful eagerness for a share of the good things served out, and the officials, unable to refuse their appeals, had to make strenuous efforts at the last moment to deal with the unexpected demand. According to a calculation which has been made, 40,000 persons in Manchester may be described as starving "at this festive season" owing to the strike of a similar number in the cotton trade against a 5 per cent. reduction in wages.

The frost, which set in on Saturday last, increased in severity on Monday over the whole of the British Islands, and in England and Scotland the cold was intense. Over the central parts of England the frost was continuous throughout the day, and at York the highest temperature was 10deg. below the freezing point. In the suburbs of London the exposed thermometer on the grass fell to fifteen degrees, and the maximum reading in the screen did not exceed thirty-one degrees. Fog and mist were very prevalent over England, except on the south coast, where a fresh east wind was blowing. A large anticyclone was situated over our islands, and embraced a large part of Western Europe. In Leicestershire, on Tuesday, the thermometer in the screen fell 23deg. below the freezing point, while at Oxford a thermometer on the grass registered 25deg. of frost, and in London a similar instrument registered 20deg. of frost. There was a thick fog in the Metropolis, and fog also occurred generally over the south-east of England. The highest temperatures during the day were very low, and in many parts of England the readings continued below freezing point. By Wednesday the cold had become less severe, and in Scotland and Ireland the weather was comparatively mild. In London it was again freezing throughout the day, which was the third day in succession that the thermometer had been continuously below the freezing point, and thick fog prevailed. The weather was also very foggy over nearly the whole of England. A storm area was situated off our north-west coasts, and the weather had become threatening in Scotland and Ireland. Yesterday the temperature continued low over the Inland and eastern districts of England.

Skating has been pretty general in London and throughout the country during the week, and up to yesterday nearly thirty deaths had resulted through "ice accidents."

Fearful weather has been experienced in the Atlantic.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY LAWS.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, held on Wednesday, (28th ult.), the following resolution was adopted:—

"In the opinion of this board an alteration in the existing currency laws of India either in the direction of closing the mints to the free coinage of silver, or attempting to establish a good standard, is to be deprecated as certain to disappoint the expectations of those who advocate the change as being fraught with possibilities of a serious economic loss and political danger, and as uncalled for, looking either to the recent financial history of the Government of India, and to the steadily improving condition of the people, or to its commercial relations with Europe, the Straits Settlements, China, and the Far East."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Dec. 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R M Dane, BCS	Capt E A T Tudor, RE
Mr A Hough, B	Lt A S R Annesley, 33 B
Rev K E Barrow, B	Inf
Capt M E O'Donoghue, ISC	Lt W E A Blakeney, ISC

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J Wallace, B, 6 mos	Lt-Col J Grant, Bo S C, 3 mos
Mr C Hill, B, till Oct 20, 1893	Lt G A Browrigg, Bo SC, 4 mos
Mr C J Saunders, B, 2 mos	Lt A L Pilleau, Bo SC, 4 days
Lt H H Cole, BRE, 1 yr	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E A Dennys, B	Capt H A Browning, ISC
Mr G Hales, B	Lt C S Eastmead, BSC
Maj W R Le Q Anderson, BSC	Lt A L Pilleau, Bo S C
	Lt H E Hitchens, BSC

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Mrs. Hannah Crosby, of Durham House, Sydenham-rise, Forest Hill, £322,000; Mr. John Drake, of Weston-super-Mare, £152,000; Thomas Austey Chave, of Northfield, Bridgwater, Somerset, 116,000; the Earl of Eglinton and Winton, £[illegible],000.

'TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

I HAVE received from a correspondent a copy of the magazine published by the Seamen's Friendly Society of St. Paul, in which Father Hopkins the head of the work carried on by this excellent Society at Calcutta, appeals for stringent regulations to prevent sailors being worked in the sun and down below during the hot months of the year while ships are in port. It is alleged that many deaths from drowning and falls occur in the Hooghly through men being overcome by the heat, and this seems probable enough. It appears that the justice of Father Hopkin's demand has been admitted by the port authorities at Calcutta, for they have issued certain precise orders on the subject. But, unfortunately, there is no power to punish for disobedience to these orders. It is this power that is required, and, now that attention has been called to the matter.

Now that so much has been done to improve Messing and Army Cookery at some of the home stations—not all I regret to say—perhaps it is not too much to suggest that the time has come for some movement in the same direction in India and the Colonies. From the following table, which is given to me as fairly representative of the daily dietary of the troops in India, it will be seen how ample is the room for improvement:—

Breakfast.—Bread; half the day's meat ration; one pint of tea (without milk).

Dinner.—Second half of meat ration; potatoes; pepper and mustard (or rice.)

Tea.—Bread; one pint of tea (without milk).

Towards the cost of the above bountiful fare, nine pice per day are stopped, and twelve annas per month for cooking. What sort of value is given for the twelve annas may be learned from the following agreeable picture of one regimental kitchen:—

No oven is provided, the only cooking utensils being a few pots and frying-pans. A baked dinner is therefore impossible. If you require a roast, the meat is first boiled, and then browned in a frying-pan. There being no fat on the meat, to fry it properly is out of the question. At the end of the operation above described, the meat is, of course, as tough as leather. Considering that meat only costs the Government 1d. a pound here as against 5d. at home, they might do something to improve the rations or the cooking. A little flour for use in the kitchen would be invaluable.

Here is evidently a great opportunity for the new Commander-in-Chief in India. What he ought to do is to put himself in communication with the Army School of Cookery at Aldershot, with the view to the starting of an Indian School on the same lines.

The following story is sent to me in illustration of the fluctuations of the rupee. A gentleman went to a Presidency agent and obtained circular notes for a certain sum. The rate quoted was 1s. 3½d. He drove a few minutes later to another agent on similar business, and here the rate given him by the clerk was 1s. 3¼d. He mentioned that he had just got 1s. 3½d. at another office. Upon this the clerk went into an inner room, and on returning stated that he had made a mistake; that a telegram announcing the alteration of the rate had come without his knowledge. The odd farthing made a difference in the customers favour of £18. 5s. Such are the vicissitudes of an unstable circulating medium!

Some of the hardships resulting from the fall of the rupee to persons with fixed incomes are inevitable; some, on the other hand, seem to be due quite as much to red-tape as to the condition of the currency. For instance—daughters of deceased members of the Bengal Civil Service, whose fathers contributed to the Pension Fund, are each entitled to a pension of £100 a year. If they reside in England they draw their full £100 a year. If, however, they reside in India, it is paid to them in rupees, which work out at the present rate of exchange at the value of £45 a year. The loss is so great as to be almost ruinous.

It will be said, why live in India? Maiden ladies, without parents, naturally desire to live with their relatives and friends, and the relatives and friends of children of Indian Civil Servants are often themselves in India. I know of three lady pensioners in this position. They have to choose between living alone in England on their £100 a year, or living with their friends in India at a loss of £35 a year. Now what difference does it make to the Indian Revenue whether a pensioner lives in England or in India? Obviously none. To the Indian taxpayer, however, it makes a substantial difference, and the difference is all in favour of keeping the pensioner in India, so that he may spend his money in that country. I understand that this matter has been brought to the notice of Lord Kimberley, and he can scarcely fail to see the injustice, both to the individual and the State, of offering to every pensioner a premium on spending his money abroad.

AN ENGLISH OPINION ON LORD HAWKE'S DEFEAT.

THE "Daily Telegraph" of Dec. 26, says:—What would the ancient heroes of our cricket fields—those veterans of the past, Pilch and Mynn, Lillywhite and Felix—have thought, if it had been predicted in their time that a picked and crack British Eleven would be defeated by a team of fire-worshippers? How scornfully they must have rejected the prophecy! Yet the thing has happened, and Lord Hawke's travelling company of first-class English batters, bowlers and fielders has been handsomely defeated at Bombay by the Parsee Local Club. The match was played on the 23rd and 24 inst., the Native Eleven having made ninety-three and 162 in their two innings, and Lord Hawke's lot seventy-three only in their first, with six wickets down for fifty-one runs in their second. They went in, therefore, on the Saturday with the heavy odds of 131 runs to the bad, and only four wickets with which to mend affairs. As a matter of fact, they did but add forty odd runs to their score, and the Parsee Eleven were declared victors by 109 runs. There will be nothing very surprising in this result to such as have seen the lively play going forward every afternoon at Bombay in the cold season upon the Town Hall ground. Cricket has long been firmly established in India among the Parsees, who are as fond of athletic and outdoor sports as the English themselves, or as their own ancestors the Iranians. Not many years ago it was a Parsee gentleman, Mr. Dorabji Pudumji, of Poona, who carried off the chief prize for rifle-shooting from all India; and, albeit the Hindoos and Mussulmans do not play cricket much, if at all, they have polo riders among them who can beat the very best English champions of Aldershot or any Indian station. The difficulty in India is to get good turf. Such as is generally produced turns yellow in a few days, and wears away, so that the wicket is like a bit of macadamised road. The weather at this time of the year, however, can be depended upon with the utmost certainty. No rain will mar the sport, and the afternoons in Bombay are sunny without being oppressive. Mr. Jingle's cricket match, with "the bat in blisters, was played in the West not the East Indies.

MISS MARSDEN AND THE RUSSIAN LEPERS.

FROM a report in a newspaper of a lecture given by Miss Kate Marsden on her visit to Siberia, it appears that the lady now admits that she had seen not more than seventy-three lepers, and she stated her belief that there were only between two and three times that number in the whole of the vast Yakutsk district. It may not be generally known that the question of leprosy in Russia is receiving, and has been for some time, considerable attention on the part of the authorities, and that really competent investigators, like Drs. V. Petersen and Hellat of St. Petersburg, Professor Munch, of Kieff, and many others are devoting themselves to the work, and are doing what they can to organise suitable homes for lepers and collect funds for their support. What special claims the comparatively few Siberian lepers have on the charity of the British public is not easy to see. Miss Marsden might appeal to the wealthy princes, landowners, and others in Russia to support their own lepers. There is, indeed, sore need for help from British folk for our own fellow subjects who are afflicted with the fell disease. Assistance is wanted in our colonies in India; not two per cent. of the thousands and thousands of these unfortunate outcasts are properly cared for in hospitals and asylums; in fact, as the Indian Government has more than once pointed out, there is still a wide field open to the charitable in the founding of institutions of the kind. But if English people wish to help lepers they need not go even so far; here in England we have several of the sufferers who are in distress, and drifting to the poor-house. If philanthropists would start a fund for the proper care and support of these poor people real good would be effected, and under their own eye there would be no doubt as to the money being satisfactorily applied under due guarantees for the benefit of the lepers.—"British Medical Journal."

THE members of the Sacred College were received by the Pope on Dec. 23, and presented to his Holiness their usual Christmas congratulations. Nineteen Cardinals and a large number of prelates were present. In acknowledging the congratulatory address, which was read by Cardinal Monaco La Valetta, the Pope delivered an allocution, in which he said that a storm was gathering, the signs of which were visible to those who observed the moral and religious condition of Europe. It was a state of things pregnant with ruin and disaster only to be brought to an end by the healing virtue of the Church, which was herself most violently assailed. In speaking of Italy, his Holiness especially condemned the Freemasons. The Pope concluded by giving his benediction to Rome and to the whole world.

THE HOWE COURT-MARTIAL.

THE court-martial on Vice-Admiral Fairfax assembled at Devonport on the 29th ult. on board the Swiftsure. The Court was composed of Admiral Sir N. Salmon, V.C. (president), Sir A. Hoseage, Sir R. Molyneaux, Rear Admiral St. John, Captains Brock, Oxby, Dunlop, Douglas, and Sir Wm. Wiseman. Mr. Rickard, Secretary to the Duke of Edinburgh, was Deputy Judge-Advocate. Mr. Gifford, Secretary to Earl Clanwilliam, prosecuted; the prisoner was represented by Mr. Bousfield, Q.C., M.P.

The prisoner objected to the extreme vagueness of the charge, but after a close consultation the objection was not allowed. The Court was again cleared to consider a second protest against certain allusions to the previous Howe court-martial having been introduced with the circumstantial letter. This objection was also overruled.

The prisoner next asked that this legal friend should be allowed to conduct the cross-examination personally, but the Court was unable to permit any devition from the procedure, and Admiral Fairfax had, consequently, to put all questions personally, thus adding to the length of the proceedings.

The charge was as follows:—That the prisoner, being subject to the Naval Discipline Act, did on Nov. 2 hazard the Howe by negligence or default. No particulars were given as to the alleged negligence alluded to.

The hydrographer, Capt. Warton, was the first witness called by the prosecutor, and was subjected to an examination lasting from 11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. He gave evidence as to the origin of the Chart No. 80 supplied to ships of the Navy. It was made in 1789, and partially corrected in 1873. British ships, he explained, were not allowed to survey in Spanish territories. He could not say why the Spanish soundings had been retained on the chart. The soundings were scanty, and for that reason he should have distrusted the chart. Witness admitted that its very antiquity gave the chart some claim to respect. Further examined by the prosecutor, he said the extent of the Peruri shoal in which the Howe struck could not have been ascertained by the chart supplied. The narrowest part of the channel was bout 250 yards for battleships, which, in his judgment, should not attempt to pass over the Palma shoal. It would require considerable skill on the part of a captain to enter Ferrol in a tideway in a big battleship. The sailing directions do not give any information as to the course of the currents in the channel. Witness did not consider the Howe could have been in a safe position, even on the supposition that the channel, as shown in chart 80, was correct. The witness made a statement as to what he would have expected the tides of Ferrol to have been like, and how they would have acted, seeming to imply that the officers should have formed the same conclusions from the configuration of the coast line. There were bearings and leading marks for entering Ferrol; but it was chiefly a matter of keeping in mid-channel by eye and judgment.

The accused said he had full discretion to enter what ports he chose, and that he apprised the Admiralty of his intention to go into Ferrol Harbour. The Court adjourned.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

IT is reported that an active propaganda is being carried on in the French provinces by the reactionary parties who united under General Boulanger, prominent among them being the Bonapartists. The Anarchists are even more formidable enemies to the present regime, and it is becoming more and more evident that the classes holding the reins of government will be entirely changed at the next elections. The *Novoe Vremya* and other Russian papers express pessimist views with regard to the critical situation of the French Government.

An exciting debate took place in the Chamber, on Dec. 23, on an interpellation by M. Millevoye concerning an action of M. Floquet with regard to the application of the Panama Company's Press Fund. M. Floquet, who left the President's chair, and took a seat on the floor of the House, stated in reply to the allegations against him that, when he was Premier, the Government became aware that a large sum of money was being distributed by the Panama Company to the newspapers. He therefore intervened, and in consequence the fund had been regularly distributed among all the papers of Paris and the departments under the control of the Government. M. de Bernis thereupon charged the Government of M. Floquet with having been accessory to robbery. After considerable debate the House passed a vote of confidence in the present Government by 353 to 91. In the Senate, on Dec. 23, the Committee's report in favour of allowing the prosecution of five members of the body was received and agreed to after three of the accused had declared their innocence of the charges made against them. The Chamber was prorogued on Dec. 24, and on the same date, the Senate, after passing the vote on account, also adjourned for the Christmas recess. Both Houses will reassemble on Jan. 10.

The Panama Committee of Inquiry received on Dec. 26 a telegram from the director of the Moscow Gazette denying that that paper had received a bribe from the Panama Company. The Committee adjourned to Dec. 29.

No small amount of doubt still remains as to the cause of Baron de Reinach's death; but no trace of atropine was found in the body, and the organs being healthy, Dr. Brouardel is disposed to attribute the death to natural causes.

A story is published by a Paris paper to the effect that an inventor was offered by the late Baron a bribe of 100,000 francs to poison Dr. Cornelius Herz, whom the inventor informed of the plot.

The threatened duel between MM. Clemenceanu and Millevoye has fallen through, and each party charges the other with shirking the encounter.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

TELEGRAPHING on Dec. 25, the *Times* Cairo correspondent reports that the Khedive's legal adviser, Mr. Justice Scott, during his recent inspection of the native tribunals in Upper Egypt, found that the remodelled and extended system of justice introduced by him last year was working satisfactorily. Any further progress in efficiency must depend mainly on the capability of the native judges.

The officials are working energetically and honestly the system placed in their hands. Serious crime has decreased, and armed bands of robbers have dispersed; but here is a considerable amount of cattle stealing, and the fellaheen show greater readiness to settle disputes by fighting, which is often attended with bloodshed. The greatly increased value of land furnishes a prolific source of disputes. Troops have been stationed at the villages near the frontier, and gunboats are patrolling the river in order to guard against a possible surprise by the dervishes; who, however, show no indication of planning an immediate or serious attack. The Khedive has conferred on the chief English and native officials in the Irrigation Department decorations in recognition of their services during the Nile flood. The minor officials have received his Highness' thanks.

The project submitted in August last by the Egyptian Government to the European Powers for creating municipal commissions in fourteen of the chief towns of Egypt has (it is reported) thus far been rendered abort

FERDINAND DE LESSEPS AND ARABI PASHA.

"ONE who Knew" writes in the "St. James's Gazette":—When Sir Garnet Wolseley, with the bulk of the expeditionary force, disappeared from Alexandria in August, 1882, Arabi was at once informed of the occurrence by his spies. He was soldier enough to realise that the movement probably meant a transference of base to Ismailia, and issued instructions for the blocking of the canal. De Lesseps, however, was able to persuade him that the neutrality of the Canal would be enforced by the Powers, and the orders were cancelled. How Sir Garnet arrived at Port Said, how De Lesseps handed him a protest, and refused to supply pilots, and how the expedition steamed safely to Ismailia, are matters of history. But the communications between De Lesseps and Arabi continued, and it must be presumed that De Lesseps pretended he was bringing the influence of the Powers to bear, in order to compel the English to retire from the Canal. The messages to Arabi were sent from the Canal offices at Suez—the bungalow with the statue of Waghorn in front, so well known to all Indians and Australians. At length the matter became known to Admiral Hewett. The result was that one morning the Canal officials saw with horror that the great telegraph-pole which stands on a cement block at the south end of the Canal, and (as far as I remember) the two adjoining ones, had been cut down by a party of blue-jackets. Many hours had not elapsed when a Canal launch came alongside the flagship, and le grand Francais came on board. He made an energetic protest against the damage which had been done to his company's property. "Tell him," said the "midshipmite" sternly, "he ought to be hanged." This only produced a further burst of Gallic eloquence. "If he doesn't leave the ship at once, I'll put him in irons," continued the Admiral. And De Lesseps left. His power for mischief was at an end. Arabi, finding himself no longer in communication with Suez, determined to cut the Canal—probably to hinder the Indian Expedition then due at Suez. With this object he sent fellaheen to Chalouf with a brigade to cover them, and commenced operations. Admiral Hewett promptly despatched two gunboats with the Seaforth Highlanders to the spot. Here the Highlanders landed and extended on the Canal bank. Fire was then opened from the Gatlings in the tops of the gunboats, and the Highlanders rushed the position. It was a one sided affair, we only losing one man wounded—a non-combatant. Many prisoners were taken and sent back to Suez in the gunboats. The Highlanders marched along the west bank of the Canal, and thus practically proved its safety. Next day the mail and other steamers waiting at Suez were allowed to pass through. And that night those on board them heard the guns at Kassassin.

The "Daily Chronicle" makes the following comment:—"One Who Knew," writing in the "St. James's Gazette" about M. de Lesseps and the Suez Canal when Gen. Wolseley shifted his base from Alexandria to Ismailia, says Arabi, 'was soldier enough to realise that movement,' of which, it is added, he 'was informed by his spies,' probably meant a transference of base to Ismailia. Now, it is a matter of official record that Arabi confessed, 'after he had been for some time an exile in Ceylon, that he had never known of the transfer of the greater part of the troops from Alexandria to Ismailia, and had believed the latter force was a new body altogether.' 'One Who Knew' is probably right about the rest of his narrative; he is certainly wrong on this point."

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DEC. 27.

Royal Horse Guards—Lt J G S Murray, Marquis of Tullibardine, from 3rd Bn the Black Watch (Rl Highlanders), to be Second Lt, in succession to Lt G J Fitz-Gerald, appointed Adjt; Lt the Hon A H C Hanbury-Tracy, from 4th Bn the Gloucestershire Regt, to be Second Lt in succession to Lt C H Villiers, seconded; Lt E B Charteris, from 5th Bn the Rl Fus (City of London Regt), to be Second Lt, in succession to Lt Sir C H Rushout, Bart, resigned.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Gloucestershire Regt—Second Lt G C Burn is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

East Lancashire Regt.—Lt E T Browne is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lt T S Lambert to be Lt, vice E T Browne.

Northamptonshire Regt.—The undermentioned Second Lts to be Lts.—C H Alexander, probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice H C Metcalfe, seconded; G A Trent, to complete establishment.

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt).—Lt-Col and Col W H Bayly, on completion of his period of service as a regimental Lt-Col, is placed on half-pay; Second Lt M P Buckle to be Lt, vice E F Venables, appointed Adjt; Second Lt C B Monypenny is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Durham Lt I—Capt H A Cartwright retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform. The undermentioned Second Lts to be Lts:—D C Young, probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice E St G Pratt, appointed Adjt; H H S Morant to complete establishment.

The promotions to the rank of Lt. of the undermentioned Second Lts are cancelled, those officers having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with anterior dates—F. E. Geoghegan, the Gloucestershire Regt.; A. A. West, the Gloucestershire Regt; H. L. S. M'Lean, the Northumberland Fus; M. E. Nuttall, the Lancashire Fus; H S Garatt, the Bedforshire Regt; G Moberly, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt); R. L. Moris, 1st Dragoon Guards.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Maj-Gens. to be Lt-Gens:—W. Osborn, and Sir O V Tanner, K C B.

The undermentioned Cols to be Maj-Gens; Sir J W. M'Queen, K C B, A D C, and W H Mackesy.

The undermentioned Maj-Gens, to be Lt-Gens on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—G Wheeler, C C Minchin, L C Barton, D Shaw, R Farrer, R S Mossley, A W Montagu, A Callender, D Standen, A H Bamfield, W H G Palmer, W Hands, B W D Morton, T T Tarton, F M Davies, and Sir F B Norman, KCB.

The undermentioned Cols. to be Maj-Gens. on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—J M Sexton, W W Boddam, N Swanston, C F Boulton, H A Justice, J R Strutt, and E P Gurdon.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg-Capt G R T Phillips to be Surg-Maj.

Col Beresford Lovett, C B, C S I, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, is about to be promoted a Major-General in succession to Maj-Gen. R C B Pemberton, retired.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—M B Fowke and P O Cazalet, to Magdala; T W Kemp, to Magdala for Karen; G E Cave, to Magdala, for Pathan; E W Yorke and W L B Molyneux, to Boadicea (Jan 1).

Sub-Lieutenants—C T Borrett, to Boadicea (Jan 1).

Fleet Engineer—J L Stevenson, to Magdala, for Abyssinia (Jan 1).

Staff Engineer—W W Wootton to Magdala (Jan 1).

Engineers—C H Hill to Magdala; S Aston to Assaye.

Assistant-Paymaster—D C Roberts, in exchange, to Magdala (Jan 1, 1893).

IT is said that Madame Bernhardt has accepted an offer of electoral support from the Women's Enfranchisement League, and intends to "run" for the French Chamber.

AN affair that caused considerable excitement in Vienna society, especially in military circles, but was kept secret from the general public, has now, writes a Vienna correspondent, been concluded in a satisfactory manner. Early in the spring Prince Alois Schwarzenberg, the second son of the reigning Prince, and First Lieutenant of Uhlans in Cracow, suddenly left without leave of absence, and without informing his family, in company with a person who has been much talked about in Vienna. The pair went to Italy and managed to keep concealed for several months, the Prince having borrowed ample means for the journey. When discovered he could not be induced to return, and his father could not prevent a military inquiry being ordered, and his son being proclaimed a deserter. When he had no money left he at last returned, and was arrested in Cracow and tried before a military court. His family, however, managed to obtain a mild sentence for him. The fact that he had written to his father and his commander, declaring that he would return if his debts were paid was so construed that he was not chargad as a deserter, but only with having left without permission. This was done because had he been found guilty of desertion he would have lost his patents of nobility. He was sentenced to the loss of his rank as an officer, and to three months' arrest, but out of consideration for his father and the military service rendered by his ancestors the degradation was cancelled by the High Military Court of Vienna, and only the three months' imprisonment remained. One month is still to run.

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"ENGLAND IN EGYPT."

THE book which Mr. Alfred Milner has written, and Mr. Edward Arnold has published, under this title writes a Home paper should be read and studied by every educated Englishman who takes an intelligent interest in the history of his country and the world. Mr. Milner has of late been closely associated with the administration of Egypt, and has had unrivalled opportunities of seeing men and things Egyptian as they really are. He holds no brief for any particular person or party; he is quite without prejudice; and his book, in which he reviews the results of recent English labours in Egypt, and endeavours to forecast the future so far as mortal man can do, is in every respect a valuable contribution to the literature of a problem which is one of the most difficult we have to solve.

"England in Egypt" is altogether a masterly piece of work, especially from the literary point of view. In a clear, incisive style—incisive, very often, to the point of epigram—Mr. Milner recites the story of the means and methods by which Egypt has been brought, through English agency, to its present improved condition as regards the administration of justice and finance and other matters of high policy. On these there is the less occasion to dwell now and here, inasmuch as we have ourselves recently published articles setting forth the same facts and the same conclusions. Mr. Milner, we may note, shows his fairness in nothing so much as in his willingness to acknowledge that France has some claims to consider herself as specially associated with the fate of Egypt. At the same time, he is remorseless in setting forth the less creditable features of French policy in the land of the Nile:—

"The part France has taken in the development of Egypt has been large, but it has been far from disinterested. The Suez Canal swallowed up millions of Egyptian money, and involved the sacrifice of thousands, of Egyptian lives. In the days prior to the establishment of the Mixed Tribunals—which France resisted with all her might—French adventurers exploited Egypt in the most merciless fashion, and they frequently enjoyed the support of French diplomacy in their nefarious game. No Great Power has clung with such tenacity as France to all the advantages, however indefensible and galling, bestowed on its subjects by the Capitulations. She has shown no consideration for the weakness of Egypt. She has never hesitated to use her immense superiority of power to push the interests of French traders, French contractors, and French financiers. In the years immediately preceding the Arabist Revolution, when England and France were acting in concert in Egyptian affairs, it was France who was for getting the last pound of flesh out of the Egyptian debtor." There are many points on which Mr. Milner is in a position to put the ordinary reader right, and one of these is the condition of the Egyptian poorer classes:—

"A vast deal of nonsense has been talked about the misery of the fellahin. They have been subject to a crushing tyranny in the past, but it has not knocked the natural cheerfulness out of them. And now that the tyranny is over, it may be doubted whether their lot contrasts unfavourably with that of the mass of the people in many more advanced countries. Poor they certainly are, but, except in a few districts where water is scarce, or the land ruined by over-cropping, they are not poverty-stricken. For what, after all, is the great hardship of poverty—provided always you have enough to eat—when you can spend your whole life in sunshine and fresh air when the lightest clothing will supply sufficient warmth, the rudest cabin sufficient shelter, when you have no hard winter to provide against, no coals to buy, no shivering children to shield from frost or tempest? If the means of the Egyptian peasant are scant, his wants also are few, and his position, always supposing that he can be protected from injustice on the part of the Government, is a fairly independent one."

Elsewhere Mr. Milner says:—

"I have often been asked whether British influence is popular with the mass of the Egyptian people. It would be absurd to reply to that question in the affirmative. But to answer it with a simple negative would be no less misleading. There is unquestionably a certain prejudice against Englishmen, as there is against all Christians, though that prejudice is easily overcome in individual cases where the people have learned to recognise the stranger as a benefactor. But on the broad political issue they are much too backward to have any opinion one way or the other. The ordinary peasant has probably only the vaguest notions as to how the government is really carried on. That he is satisfied with the results, that he is well aware of being treated much better than formerly, cannot be doubted. But he is not in a position to reason about the causes of the change."

Very instructive are the passages in which Mr. Milner discusses the nostrums which have been suggested for the cure of the troubles under which Egypt is supposed to labour. One of these is the "neutralisation" of the country:—

"Neutralisation misses, in the case of Egypt, the whole point of the difficulty which it is intended to meet. It is open to all the objections urged to mutual pledges of non intervention on the part of France and Great Britain. The problem is, to insure the internal good Government of Egypt, both for the sake of its own people and for the sake of the general tranquillity—for a disturbed Egypt is a danger to the peace of the world. But how could neutralisation accomplish these objects? . . . Would neutralisation have suppressed the kurbash, or reduced the Corvee? Would it have repaired the Barrage? Would it have created an Egyptian army, or improved the native administration of justice? And would it, if introduced now, afford the slightest guarantee that all the ground gained might not again be lost? It is difficult to believe that Europe would seriously adopt so impotent a policy."

Then there is what is called "internationalisation." On this Mr. Milner remarks:—

"What does it mean? It means at one moment the same as neutralisation, at another moment the exact opposite—not 'hands of all round,' but 'hands on all round.' According to this principle, the safety and good government of Egypt would, I presume, be entrusted to an international commission like the Caisse de la Dette. And that commission would be supported by a mixed military force, recruited from the scum of all nations and commanded by a polyglot staff of officers. In the boundless mercy of Providence, let us hope that Egypt may at least be saved from this settlement of the difficulty. Here we have the worst of the whole list of proposed solutions. On that point all Egyptians would be unanimous. Much as some of them may dislike any foreign control, there is not one who would not agree that—whether such control be desirable or simply inevitable—it is far better that it should be exercised by one Power than by half a dozen or a dozen."

If the administration of Egypt is best placed in the hands of a single European Power, then Mr. Milner is convinced that that Power should be England:—

"The position that we occupy in Egypt may be said to be the result of accident. But it has more than accidental justification. Alike by the nature of our interests, by the nature of our power, and by certain special qualities in our national character, we seem marked out for the discharge of this particular duty. Our interests in Egypt are absolutely identical with those of the Egyptian people. We are their principal customers, and they also are very important customers of Great Britain. . . . And while we have the strongest interest in such a result, we have also the greatest power to accomplish it. There is no nation in the world which is in a position to deal with any trouble that might arise in Egypt as easily as England. From a military point of view England is comparatively weak, but not the greatest military Power could have crumpled up Arabi as promptly as we did. . . . So much for the material advantages which England has in dealing with this problem. But she has also a moral advantage of a singular kind. I refer to the great number of her sons who have special aptitude and special experience in the work of governing or directing more backward nations. In the art of government the Englishman seems to be as handy and adaptable as he is clumsy and angular in society. There are other nations with equal and perhaps greater gifts for the creation of an ideally perfect administration, if they have "tabula rasa," whereon to construct it. But I doubt whether any of them could have made anything at all of a system so imperfect, so incongruous, and so irritating as that which we found in Egypt, and which we have not been permitted radically to alter. . . . It needed that incarnation of compromise, the average Briton, to accept the system with all its faults, and to set to work quietly, in his sensible, plodding way, to do the best he could under untoward circumstances."

Mr. Milner goes on to consider the possibility of England's withdrawal from Egypt, and the conditions under which it might occur, if it occurs at all.

THE Homestead poisoning plot is resuming startling proportions. One of the officials of the Carnegie works declares that thirty-two free hands in the employ of the firm died from poison, while many others are slowly dying; but of the 4,000 employed during the strike, 2,000 sickened, and many for weeks were on the verge of the grave, undoubtedly owing to poison. The Coroner has directed *post mortems* on all working at the mill who died under suspicious circumstances. The Grand Jury at Pittsburg have found true bills against Dempsey, the District Master Workman of the Knights of Labour, and Gallagher, Davidson and Beatty, all of whom are charged with being concerned in the Homestead poisoning case. Somewhat similar attempts at poisoning are reported elsewhere, where now Unionists have replaced strikers; notably at the brickworks at New Cumberland, West Virginia, where a number sickened, after drinking from a poisoned spring.

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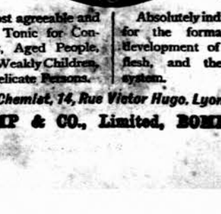
Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.
E. IZOD & SON,
30, Milk St., London.
Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

VIAL'S WINE
TRADE MARK.
TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.


WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
"The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.
Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.
A. VIAL, Chemist, 14, Rue Victor Hugo, Lyons, France
KEMP & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

Chapoteaut's
PEPSINE PEARLS
for
SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE
Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

6, RUE VIVIENNE, 6, PARIS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL
THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES
EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
From *The Hospital Reports* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa« tient, and develops the appetite in a « most extraordinary manner. Con« sumptive patients experience a fee« ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.
« D'GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet March*, 12th. 1887.

« M. **CHAPOTEAUT** has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »
Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, Rue Vivienne, PARIS.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES
Asthmatic people who suffer from Oppression in breathing, stifling sensations, Hoarseness, and Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds, with Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections, and difficulty in Expectoration, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.
GRIMAULT & CO., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION
Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.
MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
AND
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases
GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver*, and *Intestines*, and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections*, and all **wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

Has been known for 100 years as the best preserver and beautifier of the hair: it prevents it falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, and eradicates scurf and dandruff; it is unsurpassed as a brilliantine for the beard and moustaches, to which it imparts a soft and silky appearance; it is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired children.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing and emollient milk for the face, and is most cooling to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and coldness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., and produces a soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF HENNA, a harmless preparation for dyeing red or grey hair permanently brown or black. Ask chemists and druggists for Rowland's articles, at 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid worthless and injurious imitations.

PEPSALIA

A CONDIMENT—NOT A MEDICINE.
Used instead of Table Salt—Tastes like it.

QUICK AND EASY DIGESTION SECURED BY PEPSALIA.

CURES

THE LANCET says—
"Pepsalia affords a strong aid to Digestion."

PEPSALIA.—Use One Saltspoonful with every Meal.
PEPSALIA promptly digests the food and gives health and comfort.

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IN BOTTLES FROM ALL CHEMISTS THROUGHOUT INDIA, OR FROM MESSRS. G. & G. STERN, 62, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.

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FRUIT
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HONEY
TOBACCO

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The ORIGINAL and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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S. ALLSOPP & SONS LTD. BURTON ON TRENT TRADE MARK

ALLSOPP'S
LIGHT PALE ALE
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EXTRA STOUT.

ALLSOPP'S LIGHT PALE ALE is specially brewed to meet the public taste for light beers.

ALLSOPP'S EXTRA STOUT only requires to be known to become as popular as Allsopp's Pale Ale.

ALLSOPP'S Sole Agents for Bottled Beers in India, specially brewed for India and specially bottled by the Company, are—

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THE
FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
LE DANSK
Margarine Mixture.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

IMPERIAL ROYAL
PRIVILEGED
LAMP MANUFACTORY,
R. DITMAR,
VIENNA, AUSTRIA,
THE LARGEST LAMP-FACTORY ON THE CONTINENT.
ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS.

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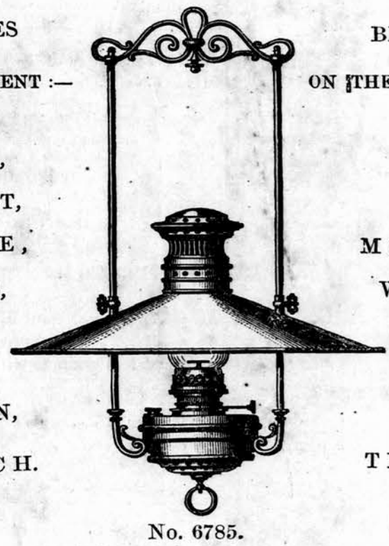

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157 Standard Candles.
The largest Lamp for Kerosine Oil attested by the Austrian Government.

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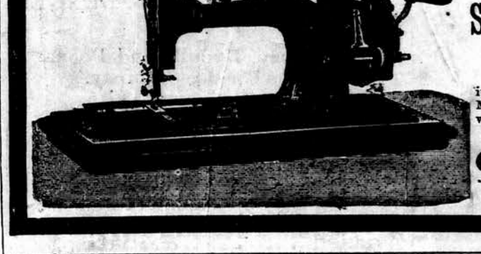

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The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.
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G. M. PFAFF,
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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
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HOSIERY MADE AT HOME
ON
Automatic Knitting Machines.

Awarded Prize Medals at the Leading Exhibitions.
Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.

Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.

A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join **in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.**
Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.

New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.

SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.

"A Lady in Rangoon writes:—"It is a perfect gem."

ESTABLISHED 1871.
Automatic Knitting Machine Co.,
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NOTICES.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL **Throat and Lung DISEASES.**

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

☞ **Beware** of cheap imitations. The name—**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

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PIESSE & LUBIN PERFUMERY FACTORY
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street London

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S
Glove-fitting
Trade Mark
CORSET
The perfection of Shape Finish, and Durability.

Approved by the whole polite world.
Sale over
ONE MILLION PAIRS
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To be had of all Dealers
ELEVEN FIRST MEDALS. throughout the World.
Manufacturers:
W. S. THOMSON & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. No others are genuine.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, &c.
BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co., 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford
"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, for the month of bois is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua, Levu."
Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours." The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quantanity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
"45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARK'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.
GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.

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Liquor & Pills

(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT

The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

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Prize £ 660 Paris

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CINCHONA WINE

"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with IRON *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

PARIS, 29, RUE DROUOT, 29, PARIS

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NERVOUS DISEASES

Capsules of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

These Capsules are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma*, *Insomnia*, *Giddiness*, *Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.

4172 Sold by all Chemists

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TOOTACHE

cured instantaneously by

MATHEY-CAYLUS

Japanese Drops

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

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Poorness of Blood, Debility

Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON

Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

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WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"

A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning

Facilitates dentition.

Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

NERVOUS MALADIES

QUICKLY CURED BY

FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide of Potassium

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 5 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

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« Messrs CHASSAING & Co (members of the Jury at the Liverpool « Exibition 1886) are the only French « chemists whoses medicaments were « awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat « of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta « Exibition 1883-84 ».

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INJECTION

Matney-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges

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CELEBRATED

SYRUP & PASTE

of Lactucarium

(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine

VERY EFFICACIOUS

IN CURING

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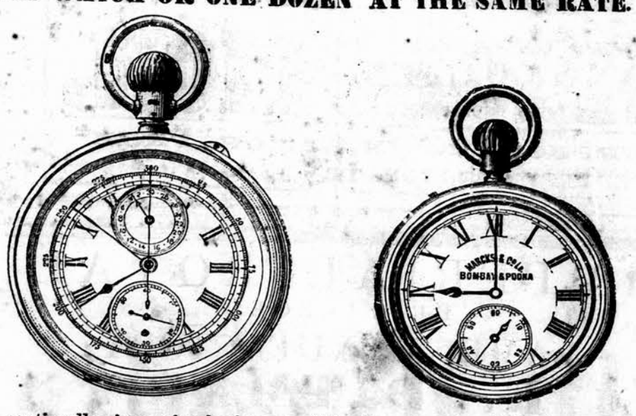
"YIELDING NO PROFIT TO MIDDLEMEN AND DEALERS."

ONE WATCH OR ONE DOZEN AT THE SAME RATE.



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Strong Crystal faced Keyless Cylinder Watches, per doz. £10-0-0; single watch Rs. 13-8.

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"If every Mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

London Medical Record says:—"It is retained when all other Foods are rejected."

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN & INVALIDS.

THE MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE AND DIGESTIBLE.

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES

SPEEDIEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

Bahadur Regalias	Bahadur No. 1.
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BAHADUR REEDS, BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

To be obtained of all respectable dealers throughout India and the various Co-operative Societies.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,

McDOWELL & CO.

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New Illustrated Price List sent on application.

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Gold and Pearl Bangle.
Rs. 90 Cash.

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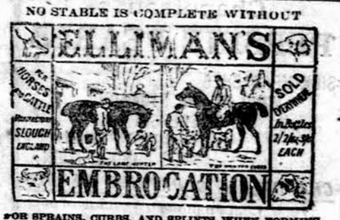

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